

JANUARY



ec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause this act to be forthwith published in every newspaper in the State, and it shall be in force from and after the ex-



piration of thirty days from the date of its approval by the Governor, and shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months after a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.

Approved Dec. 8th, 1862.  
N. B.—All papers in the State will publish the above acts for one week and forward their accounts received to this office for payment.

JOHN B. TAYLOR,  
Private Secretary.

**Jacksonville Republican.**  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

January 1, 1863.

These who find a cross mark before their names, may know that if they do not pay up *very soon*, their papers will be discontinued, and their accounts put out for collection. Justice to ourselves and our paying patrons leave us no alternative.

**The New Year—Our Prospects.**

Our last paper closed the 26th volume, and this number, issued on first day of the new year, commences the 27th volume. We have thus far, successfully struggled against all the causes which have combined to compel us to a rise in the price of our paper; and for the success of this effort, we acknowledge our obligations to our punctual patrons.

But we turn from the consideration of our own paltry affairs, and recur to the all-absorbing topic of our national difficulties. Although the year which has just closed, has been one of war and bloodshed, distress, calamity and tribulation; yet it has been one of an almost unbroken series of triumphs for our arms—such we venture to say, considering the numbers and power of our foes as has not a parallel in ancient or modern history. Our victories have been more than ten fold those of our enemy; and the last, that at Fredericksburg, has been one of brilliant triumph for us, and defeat, overthrow and utter annihilation of our ruthless and mercenary invaders: who, notwithstanding all their fair but false pretence, stand exposed to the world, prosecuting a war only of conquest, subjugation and plunder.

In the west too, victory perched upon our banners; and we verily believe, the dawn of peace is now brighter than at any previous time. This opinion we found, not upon our own ardent wishes, but upon the sayings and doings of our enemy. The time was, when we strove to avoid this cruel and unnecessary war and made earnest efforts for peace; now these efforts are almost entirely confined to our enemies.

While we bid farewell to the old year, dropping the tears of affectionate sorrow upon the never-fading laurels of our fallen brave, let us hail the new one, with cheering hope, trusting in God, that in it, may be early inaugurated, a lasting and honorable peace.

Gen. Lee, J. M. Reno, will leave this place, for the army in Virginia, next Monday week, 12th inst. He will take letters for the 10th Ala. Regt.; also articles of clothing for members of Co. G.

Gen. John P. Fowkes arrived in this place on Saturday night last. From his own field of duty in Mississippi. He is in face of his respective prospects in that section. His general health appears to be good. There is a story to say that his wound from which he has long suffered, is not doing well, and of late has become so troublesome as to disqualify him in a measure for active duty for a time.

**Rev. N. D. Renfro.**

In the letter of our correspondent "C" from Richmond, in our last paper, giving a list of the killed and wounded in Cos B & C, 5th Ala. Bat., the name of **Lieut. N. D. Renfro**, appeared as missing. We have since received a letter from his only brother, Rev. J. J. D. Renfro, pastor of the Baptist Church at Talladega, containing the sad intelligence, that he had been slain by the enemy, that his brother had been shot dead on the battlefield in the battle of Fredericksburg.

Lieut. Renfro was, at the time of his departure for the army, pastor of the Baptist Church in this place, and highly esteemed by our whole community. By his zeal and devotion, and intense application to study, he was rapidly improving in ministerial ability and usefulness; but also, he has been cut off in the prime of life. We have seldom if ever known one more uniform and consistent in his christian walk and deportment—one in whom there seemed less guile, or disposition of complaint or censure. We doubt whether any one ever heard him speak evil of any human being, outside of his ministerial duty. But we will not attempt to speak of his merits as they deserve—leaving that task to some one who knew him longer and better, and who is more capable of doing justice to the memory of his many virtues.

We publish in to-day's paper several important Acts passed at the last session of our Legislature, and also the proclamation of the Governor, fixing the rates and restrictions upon the distillation of spirits. We would suggest to our readers, the policy of filing this number of our paper, for future reference and guidance.

We are requested to state that the next session of the State Academy will commence on Monday next in the school house on the west side of main street, it being more convenient and comfortable. For terms, apply to the Teacher, Rev. R. J. C. Hall.

We have received two dollars in shipplasters signed by Baker & Martin, said to be in Selma, to be credited to John Boyd, sr., Abernathy. We are informed that this Baker & Martin money is all bogus, a bare-faced swindle. We will hold the money subject to Mr. Boyd's order, but cannot credit on his account.

#### VALUABLE LAND.

The attention of persons who may wish to purchase a bargain in valuable river bottom land, eligibly situated immediately opposite the thriving town of Gadsden, Ala., is specially invited to the advertisement of Maj. D. A. Miller, in another column.

(For the Republican.)

**The Soldier—His Sorrows and Joys.**  
Much has been said in reference to that class of men who assumed the responsibility of protecting from threatened destruction by a ruthless foe, their homes and firesides, by those loved ones who have remained there. Attempts to portray in too glowing colors their toils, hardships and privations have often been made by patriots whose bosoms swell with emotions of true sympathy for the poor, hungry, care-worn, battle-scarred soldier that has made many long and weary marches, and faced danger in various forms on the battle's blood-stained field for the protection of all that he holds dear on earth. It is right they should think of him. It is certainly true that he passes through many dangers and hardships not thought of by the citizen at home, though he has some moments of exquisite pleasure. When reflecting on the past, he observes many green spots on the dusty walls of memory, standing as pleasant reminiscences of the days "that tried men's souls."

Notwithstanding the writer has been accustomed to the hardships of camp-life for more than eighteen months, still there are some incidents interspersed with it that he reverts to with pleasure. One of them occurred to memory a few days ago. Accidentally a number of the "Republican" fell into my hand and while reading an appeal for the soldiers by the ladies of Jacksonville, I could not avoid thinking of our passage through there last summer. Again rushed into my mind recollections of the lofty mountains that skirt the town, and pleasant stream that gently rolled its silvery water along its border to slake the thirst of man and beast. But tender memories still crowd upon my mind when we (the artillery of Peck's corps), arrived, weary and fatigued by hard marching over dusty roads, beneath July's burning sun—the generous people of Calhoun came forward and invited us to their houses to partake of their abundance. All the comforts and luxuries necessary for our accommodation were provided, and for a time we forgot war and its insupportable horrors. The sickening scenes of the battlefield passed momentarily from memory to give place to pleasures seldom experienced by those whose fortune it is to be torn from home the "loved ones at home."

Men whose sallow looks had been bleached by the frosts of many winters came with trembling steps to welcome us to their houses, young ladies greeted us with their lovely smiles and aged matrons spoke words of encouragement we shall never forget, while we rehearsed the sad story of our past woes, and promised to perform wonders in the future. Then our hearts were enlivened with joy—we felt that we were among those who sympathized with us in our troubles and distresses, and so we were by such unmerited kindness as was shown us by the patriotic people of Alabama, and especially Jacksonville, our arms are strengthened and our hearts encouraged to strike new and more deadly blows for the glorious cause of the South. When the thunders of artillery deafen, and the rattling musketry shred the air around us with bullets, the remembrance that we are fighting for the independence of a generous and grateful people, to our arms to press forward.

Long after this wicked war shall have passed away, many a scarred veteran's soul will be thrilled with delight when he thinks of the self-sacrificing spirit of many of the good and patriotic people of many portions of our glorious Confederacy.

Their history will be handed down to the generations that come after us, by many grateful soldiers who are participating in the present bloody struggle for freedom as the true friends of humanity, while speculators and extortioners will be branded with disgrace as lasting as time itself.

#### MALCOM.

(For the Republican.)

**Mr. Burton:** Our latest studies from Virginia are more encouraging. On the reception of the first intelligence of the battle of Fredericksburg, a great many were of the opinion that it was a drawn battle, if not a partial defeat. It was undoubtedly a part of Gen. Lee's plan for Burnside to ultimately succeed in landing his army on the south side of Rappahannock. Burnside, like his predecessor, the Young Napoleon, has "changed his base." His next base of operations is not even hinted at. It is probable he will turn first Fort Royal. It is asserted by respectable authority, that the Yankee troops maintained and refused to charge our batteries at Fredericksburg. Well may they dread the steel of our invincible legions, who have sworn to do or die! *Liberty! Victory! and Revenge, is our motto.*

To-day we sent the second case of small pox from the "Empire Hospital." Official reports represent this dreaded malady considerably on the decrease. About 21 cases have been sent to the post-house, and of that number six have proved fatal. Only 559 sick and convalescent soldiers were reported at the Post Surgeon's office this morning. A short time since, 1600 were reported daily.

Atlanta Ga., Dec. 19, 1862.

(For the Republican.)

**THE END.**

**FRIEND GRANT.**—The prospects have never been so promising as at the present time. Under the most auspicious circumstances the "Grand Army" has been signally defeated. The fourth "On to Richmond!" has proved abortive with the loss of fifty thousand of the tyrant's pitted bones. Victory's victory! scates our ears.

The N. Y. "World" says editorially: "Heaven help us! Our cause is perishing! There seems to be no health in our men!" It is useless folly to implore just heaven for assistance, it will not be granted. Their cause is doomed to perdition, and like their names, will be consigned to oblivion's darkest and deepest abyss, never to be known, save on the pages of *foresaken and forsaken*. And as to the health of the "Grand Army," it will never be otherwise than bad when fighting the chivalrous spirits that follow Lee, Jackson, Longstreet and others to battle. Let the despairing ones more raise the battle cry, for the work is done—it is finished—the backbone of the monster instead of the *Rebellion* is broken, and henceforth any effort at *Insurrection*, must be attended with certain disaster. Europe points the finger of contempt at their foul deeds; while the carnage must be seeking whom they may destroy.

The old rat, Seward, smells "cambie" and leaps from the "sinking ship."

J. V. H.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23rd, 1862.

**HEAD QUARTERS, 30 CONFEDERATE CAVALRY REGT., CAMP NEAR NOLENSVILLE, TEXAS, Dec. 30, 1862.**

**Mr. Editor:**

I will again trouble you with a brief communication of some of the acts and doings of Col. Estlin's Regt., since the return from Ky. of Col. Estlin with his Regt. We have marched from Sparta to the above place, where we have been performing very heavy duty, against our right wing.

The Nolensville Pike, which leads to Nashville, Tenn., is our line, which rested on the railroad; and we guard. The first day Col. Estlin's Regt. was detailed by Gen. Whorton for picket duty, we had a spirited fight with the enemy. The fight was fought on at day-light, by Lieut. M. M. Nicholson (of DeKalb), who fired into two Regiments of the Federal Infantry at breakfast. The fire was returned, and soon the action became general with Col. Estlin at the head of our Regt. Col. Estlin with his Regt. held the enemy in check for three hours killing 15 dead on the field, and wounding a great number. By this time Gen. Whorton with another Regt. came up and with a battery of light artillery silenced the enemy for a time. Col. Estlin's Regt. fought with great gallantry and spirit for many hours, charging the lines of the enemy—led on by the brave Colonel who had no other field-officer to second him. We have had many actions with the enemy, and we invariably drive them back. The first day's action we fought six Regiments of Infantry and great credit is due to Col. Estlin for the courageous and skillful manner in which he repulsed a large force of Infantry supported by a large force of cavalry and several pieces of heavy artillery.

I will also mention that Capt. Rice, Lieutenant Wm. and Peter, transferred to the 1st Regt. of the 1st Division, 1st Cavalry, and that they were with the 1st Division, 1st Cavalry, during the attack on our right, the

enemy was crossing rivers over his bridges at Fredericksburg, and passing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after this repulse on our right, the enemy commenced a series of attacks on our left with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col. Walton, and a portion of McLaw's Division, which occupied these heights.

The last assault was made after dark, when Colonel Alexander's Battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery (whose ammunition had been exhausted) and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right hand of the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on Stafford heights.

Our loss, during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brig. Gen. Thos. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left, and among the latter that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brig. Gen. Blaxey Greig, who was very seriously, and it is feared, mortally wounded during the attack on our right.

The enemy to-day, has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading, and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Official.] K. B. LEE, General.  
Charles Marshall, Maj. and A. D. C.

Truly &c., "DEKALB."

Gen. Lee's Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTH VIRGINIA, 14th Dec. 1862.  
The Hon. Secretary of War, Richmond Va.

On the night of the 13th inst., the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock—two at Fredericksburg, and the third about a mile and a quarter below near the mouth of the Deep Run.

The plan on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in the possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Post was therefore selected to oppose his advance from crossing. The advantages of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be washed by skirmishers. The latter, showing themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridge's opposite the city; but at the lowest point of crossing where no shelter could be had, our troops were driven back, driven off and the completion of the bridge was effected about a hour on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day, the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter—and, under cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the town.

The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city, under the severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night as were 6000 others, with equal bravery had maintained their post at the lowest bridge. Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river, and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

The morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, at 9 o'clock—the movement being veiled by a fog—the advanced body, in large force, against our right wing. Gen. Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; Gen. Longstreet's left, extending above Fredericksburg. Gen. Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted on the extensive plain on the extreme right.

As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, Gen. Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up a section of his horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Pelham a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours. In the meantime the enemy was heavily encountered by Gen. A. P. Hill's division, forming a line of battle, and after obstinate combat repulsed. During this attack which was promoted and hotly contested, two of Gen. Hill's brigades were driven back upon our second line, the being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the skilful manner in which he repulsed a large force of Infantry supported by a large force of cavalry and several pieces of heavy artillery.

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#### FORGIVE AND FORGET.

When streams of unkind words litter small bubbles up from the heart, the tongue, and the hand, it is better to let them pass, and not to let them fester in the heart, and to let them be forgotten and forgiven.

By the hand of ingratitude, wrong, in the heat of injustice, unprovoked and unfair, while the anguish is festering yet, Not a new but an angel of God can declare, "I will not forgive and forget."

But if the hand is raised from the heart, And the lips are in penitence steeped, With wrongs so repellent, the wrath will pass, and the heart will be healed.

Through scorn and injustice, were healed, For the best compensation is paid for our ill, When the cheek with contrition is wet, And every one finds it a possible still, At once to forgive and forget.

To forget? It is hard for a man with a mind, However his heart may forgive, To blot out all the wrongs and wrongs behind, And let the future to live, as if the past were not.

Then how shall it be for ever true, Recollections of the spirit will not, And the ashes of memory smoulder and burn, Though we strive to forgive and forget.

Oh! hark! my tongue shall the truth declare, And my mind shall be partner with heart, While the heart is true, and the tongue is true, And show the how evil the heart is true, And every one finds it a possible still, At once to forgive and forget.

Yet mercy has seventy seven times been swift to forgive and forget, And every one finds it a possible still, At once to forgive and forget.

Brood not on insult or injuries old, For thou art injured too, Count not the sum till the total is told, For thou art unkind and untrue, And if all thy harms are forgotten and forgiven.

Now mercy with justice is met, Oh, who would not gladly take lessons of heaven, And learn to forgive and forget!

Yes, yes, let a man when his enemy weeps, Be quick to receive him a friend; For the man on his head in kindness the tears, Hot tears to relieve and soothe, And hearts that are Christian more eagerly given.

As a nurse on her innocent pet, Over life (that once bitter to penitence turn, And whisper, forgive and forget.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]  
Full particulars of the brilliant achievement at Hartsville—The heroic Kentuckians and Texans.

**IS CAMP NEAR HARTSVILLE, TEXAS, December 8th, 1862.**  
The rumors contained in my last letter, of the Hartsville fight, are fully confirmed by arrivals from the scene of action. I have obtained the following particulars from an officer who participated in the engagement. Six hundred men from Camp Texas, and Duke's and Breckinridge's Kentucky regiments, under Col. Basil W. Duke, and the second and ninth Kentucky regiments, seven hundred strong, and Cobb's Kentucky battery, under Col. Thomas M. Hunt, left Beard's Mills Saturday morning for Hartsville. The troops reached Cumberland river at midnight and succeeded in crossing the Artillery by daylight. A span of Cobb's battery, supported by the ninth Kentucky, opened the ball.

The Yankee Artillery was soon silenced, and the fight then raged for more than an hour between the Infantry, the enemy constantly retreating. The river at a put an end to this, when Col. Moore, of the 10th Ala., acting Brig. Gen., surrendered his entire force, composed of an Indiana, and the 104th Illinois; and 108th Ohio regiments. The prisoners to the number of more than four entire force engaged, are expected at Murfreesborough early. Five wagon loads of guns and 40 of Quartermaster and Sutter's stores, and two pieces of artillery, were brought off. The gallant Gen. Morgan commanded the expedition. Col. Tom Hunt and Duke displayed their usual gallantry and skill, while the troops won additional laurels for the Kentuckians in our army.

Very hurriedly, VOLUNTEER.  
The Montgomery Advertiser of the 26th contains the following: "The friends and acquaintances of the Rev. EBERKREZ HEARN, of the Ala. Conference, are requested to attend his funeral this morning at the M. E. Church, at 10 o'clock."

**Another Appeal to the Women of Alabama.**  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, Montgomery, 7th Dec. 1862.  
The troops of this State who are bravely defending your liberties in the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee, are suffering for blankets. The Confederate Government is unable to supply them in sufficient quantity. I must, again appeal to the women of Alabama; who have so well sustained their part in this revolution, to give up their carpets, their remaining blankets, and such other durable bed clothing as they can give to the cause of Independence. A ready response to this appeal is certain to increase the efficiency of our troops and alleviate their sufferings. It may save the lives of thousands.

The articles contributed should be sent to Duff C. Green, Q. M. General, Mobile, George C. Lyon, Esq., Demopolis, T. L. Johnson & Co., Selma, W. B. Pickett, A. Q. M. Montgomery, and Robert W. Costart, at Huntsville, or to the Judges of Probates of counties; who will forward them as above, at the expense of the State.

**JOHN GILL SHORTER,**  
Governor of Alabama.  
N. B.—All papers in the State will give this appeal one insertion and forward accounts to the Executive Office.

JNO. B. TAYLOR,  
Private Secretary.  
**LEATHER LEATHER.**  
THE undersigned will tan hides of all kinds, and for the owner of the hide, save their hair for 40 cents per pound of sole leather, and no cost for upper.  
Dec. 4. YERNON & BIRD.

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Dec. 8th, 1862. A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.



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# Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27. NO. 2.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY 8, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1359.

## Jacksonville Republican

Published every Thursday morning by

J. F. GRANT.

At Two Dollars within the year or three Dollars at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of type for the first week.

For each additional week, fifty cents per square for each week.

For each additional square, one cent per line.

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## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Joseph D. Jones, late of Calhoun Co., Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of Nov. 1862, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Dec. 18, 1862. C. W. DEERHART, Adm.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of adm. de bonis non having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun Co., Ala., on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1862, upon the estate of Baker D. Jones, deceased, late of said county, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Dec. 18, '62. S. A. DULANEY, Adm.

## The State of Alabama.

Calhoun County.

COURT OF PROBATE for Calhoun County, Ala., Regular Term, Dec. 15, 1862.

This day came S. A. Dulaney and Adm. of the Estate of Baker Dulaney deceased, and filed their petition in writing asking an order of court authorizing them to sell eleven negro slaves belonging to said estate for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate. It is ordered by the court that the 8th day of January 1863 be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said 8th day of January, 1863, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Dec. 18, 1862. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S LAND SALE.

THE undersigned administrator of the will annexed of Charles Duke deceased, will

ON MONDAY THE 12th DAY OF JANUARY, 1863.

under and by virtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, sell to the highest bidder, on a CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, with interest from date, an undivided half interest in the following described lands, to-wit:

The first half of the north west fourth, and the north east fourth of south west fourth, and south west fourth of north west fourth and north west fourth of south west fourth of section 32, township 13, Range 12 east in the Coosa Land District, lying in Calhoun County, Ala.

The sale to take place at the late residence of the said Charles Duke, deceased. Note with approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

WELLS DUKE, Adm.

Dec. 18, 1862.

## SPRINGVILLE

MALE AND FEMALE

ACADEMY.

THIS undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to all who are interested in sustaining a good school, at the most healthy; pleasant and moral place in the State, that the undersigned, trustees, have secured the services of W. A. SAMPSON, for the year 1863.

The school year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will commence on the 1st Monday in January 1863.

Rates of Tuition, Per Session.

First Class, ..... \$7.50

Second Class, ..... \$5.00

Third Class, ..... \$2.50

Fourth Class, ..... \$1.00

T. S. FREEMAN, } Trustees

C. H. R. BETHANNON, }

L. D. CLAYTON, }

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, Dec. 18, 1862.

THIS day came W. B. Turnipseed and Adm. of the estate of J. M. Cogburn deceased, which is accepted by the court, and at the same time the said Turnipseed filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate, and thereupon it is ordered by the court that the 8th day of January 1863 be set for examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county for three weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county on said 8th day of January 1863 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office, this 12th day of Dec. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Dec. 18, 1862.

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WELLS DUKE, Adm.

Dec. 18, 1862.

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The school year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will commence on the 1st Monday in January 1863.

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Fourth Class, ..... \$1.00

T. S. FREEMAN, } Trustees

C. H. R. BETHANNON, }

L. D. CLAYTON, }

## LOST.

IN Jacksonville, on Monday last, a SET OF TROTTER HORSES, with two Trolley Holes in it, and some other change. A reasonable reward will be paid to the finder.

G. W. PINSON.

Dec. 18, 1862.

## Administrators Notice.

THIS undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of Calhoun Co., Ala., Administrator of the estate of Thomas Williams, late of said county, deceased, on the 15th day of Nov. 1862, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment.

Dec. 18, '62. N. J. TURNLEY, General Adm.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned Administrator of the nony of the Estate of Baker Dulaney, deceased, under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, will sell, on the 15th day of January, 1863.

On the 15th day of January, 1863.

All the Personal Property of said estate, (except the slaves,) to-wit:

One fine Male

One Buggy and Harness,

Cows and Yearlings,

Stack Hogs,

Household Furniture,

Farming Utensils,

Curtain Rods and Cotton,

Gilt Head and Fan, and other articles, all of which property will be sold for Cash. No property delivered until terms of sale are complied with.

S. A. DULANEY, Adm.

E. McELLEN, Adm.

December 18, 1862.

## EXECUTORS SALE.

UNDER an Order from the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the undersigned Executors of Joseph Williams, deceased, will, on THURSDAY THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, at the late residence of deceased, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to the estate of the said Joseph Williams, deceased, consisting of one Horse, and Two Horse Wagon, Cattle and Hogs, Six good Pork Hogs, Farming Tools, One bed, and a lot of Corn. Approved security will be required, and no property delivered until terms of sale are complied with.

JOHN H. BURTON, Exs.

JOEL CLAY, Exs.

Dec. 18, 1862.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of David M. Isom, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of Oct. 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

Dec. 18, 1862. W. L. GRIFFITH, Adm.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Sterling Sims, late of Calhoun County, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of Nov. 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

Dec. 18, 1862. W. L. GRIFFITH, Adm.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Susan Stinson, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 15th day of Nov. 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

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Dec. 18, 1862. W. L. GRIFFITH, Adm.

## Administrators Notice.

## STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives, Stationary Engines, and any kind of pattern according to order.

&lt;



**Jacksonville Republican.**  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.  
January 8, 1863.

Those who find a cross mark before their names, may know that if they do not pay up very soon, their papers will be discontinued, and their accounts put out for collection. Justice to ourselves and our paying patrons leave us no alternative but this.

**NOTICE.**

THERE will be a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of Calhoun County held at the Court House of said county on Monday the 19th day of January, 1863, for the purpose of distributing the first instalment of the appropriation fund to the indigent families of absent soldiers. The commissioners are hereby notified to attend.  
January 6, 1863.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Nov. 20,

**The Governor's Proclamation.**  
We hope that no one will omit to read the earnest and eloquent appeal of our excellent and patriotic Governor, contained in this paper. Now is emphatically the crisis of our destiny, and the recommendations it contains, are timely and important. Let all good citizens from upon and discourage the disgraceful and ignominious practice of straggling from our army. Every county too, can and ought to furnish several organized companies for home defense, subject to the order of the Governor, in case of invasion. Such a force would not only be encouraging to our noble and gallant army in the field, but a powerful auxiliary defense to bring to their aid in the most critical and dangerous moments.

We are willing to form one of such a company at this place, and hope that some one or more of our citizens who have time and ability may immediately move in the matter. Should any one, here or elsewhere, feel enervated or indifference, may the spirit of some departed hero whisper in his ear—Butler, McNeil, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and renew in his memory the many fearful outrages of our wretched invaders.

**Pride-Avarice-Extortion.**  
We listened to a sermon on the first Sabbath of this year, by the Presbyterian pastor of this place, on the prevailing sins of avarice and extortion, founded on the terrible example of Achan, whose thievish avarice caused the discomfiture and overthrow of the Israelites, before the city of Ai. We will not call the sermon able or eloquent, but some reader might think we designed to flatter the minister; but we will say, that it contained many pointed and pungent truths, earnestly enforced, which we would be glad to reach the ears and hearts of all the extortioners of our land, and also a numerous class of selfish and avaricious producers, who are said to keep their ribs locked against the pressing wants of the needy and destitute around them, waiting for higher prices. Surely the last glorious news from our gallant army, ought to find some tender place in the hearts of such men, if there be any.

Solomon says, "there is that which scoureth and yet increaseth, and there is that which withholdeth more than it meet, and it tendeth to poverty." We have never seen a time which more fully exemplified the truth of this proverb than the present. Those who have an abundant surplus may withhold it from the needy and destitute around them, discourage many soldiers, who have depended upon their generosity and sense of justice, and thus indirectly contribute to prolong the war and inevitably increase the suffering and indigence of the country. A little timely liberality now, might save the enforced collection of many millions of tax in the future, which the property of the country must pay after all.

To look alone at the genius of our military chieftains, and the gallantry of our brave, victorious army, one can scarcely doubt that we are on the eve of a successful issue to all our troubles; but the pride, avarice and selfishness of many still looms up, as a dark cloud, obscuring the fair view of peace, prosperity and permanent independence. All wars are scourges— chastisements, and it is hard to believe that this will end, until the pride and avarice of many shall have been more signally humbled and rebuked.

We are compelled to defer the publication of the list of contributions to the Soldiers Relief Society of White Plains; also several obituaries. They shall appear next week.

**INTERESTING FACTS IN REGARD TO THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.**

The Richmond Dispatch presents the following statement of facts in regard to the late battle, which it obtains from sources in every respect trustworthy:

A small proportion of our army only was engaged, not more than 25,000 men at fatherest. Burnside rates his own force engaged at 40,000. It was certainly double that figure. Burnside writes that he lost but 5000 men. General Armstrong, of the Confederate service, took the precaution to count the dead bodies left on the field by the Yankees, and they were rather more than 3500. This was on Tuesday, after the Yankees had employed two whole days in burying. At the lowest calculation, then, we must have killed at least 5000 of their men, and this may be what Burnside means when he says his loss was 5000. The wounded, after a battle, usually stand to the dead in the proportion of five to one, so that 25,000 of the Yankees must have been wounded, and their whole loss, exclusive of 1800

prisoners, must have been 30,000 men. Any person who saw the field of battle and Fredericksburg after the retreat, would readily credit this estimate. At the place where General Cobb was killed, within the enclosure of a stone fence, a regiment of his brigade was posted. It was assaulted by a whole brigade of Irishmen, who behaved with the most determined bravery, and were repeatedly led to the assault. Only four of this regiment—exclusive of General Cobb himself—were killed, and they killed more than five hundred of their enemy, whose bodies were left on the field. In Fredericksburg across one of the streets, the Yankees dug a trench, and left beside it five hundred dead bodies piled up. Our informant had no doubt that they intended to make a breastwork of these bodies, as they had placed them on the edge of the ditch and covered them with dirt, as if they had been logs. All about the streets in every direction, dead bodies of the Yankees were lying in piles of two, three, and as high as a dozen. In the porch of Mayor Slaughter's house, there were no less than five dead Yankees. The night of the battle, the dry grass in a portion of the field took fire, and many of the Yankee wounded were burned. The explosion of their cartridge boxes, as the fire reached them, and the shrieks of the sufferers, were heard all night long by our pickets, who had it not in their power to relieve the sufferers.

That the Yankees were greatly averse to the fight, and that they could be brought to engage in it with great difficulty, is absolutely certain. A section of the 1st Howitzers (Richmond) was placed upon an eminence which commanded a full view of the whole Yankee army. Before the cannonade began, on their part, they were of course all busy in looking at the advancing enemy. They distinctly saw large bodies of men marching behind the advancing columns, with fixed bayonets, evidently forcing them into battle. On more than one occasion they saw the officers from their own men, and repeatedly they saw them riding after and endeavoring to bring them up. Little idea had we of the tremendous defeat which had inflicted on the enemy.

The battles of the war have hitherto been fought in the woods. The battle of Fredericksburg, like European battles, was fought in a clear space, which might be taken in at a single glance. It formed the grandest panorama ever witnessed on this Continent. It continued after nightfall, and the long line of fire was visible for miles around. It was one of the most sublime sights it is possible to conceive.

By the President of the Confederate States.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas, a communication was addressed on the 6th day of July last, (1862,) by General Robert E. Lee, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the United States army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New Orleans for having pulled down the United States flag in that city, before its occupation by the forces of the United States, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view to retaliation if such an outrage had really been committed under sanction of the authorities of the United States.

And whereas, (no answer having been received to said letter) another letter was, on the 2d August last, (1862) addressed by General Lee, under my instructions, to Gen. Halleck, renewing the inquiry in relation to the said execution of said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact alleged was true and was sanctioned by the Government of the United States.

And whereas, an answer dated on the 7th August last, (1862) was addressed to General Lee by Gen. H. W. Halleck, the said General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient cause for failure to make early reply to said letter of the 6th July, asserting that "no authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that General Lee should be duly informed thereof.

And whereas, on the 29th November last, (1862) another letter was addressed under my instructions by Robert Ould, Confederate Agent for the exchange of prisoners under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lieut. Col. W. H. Ludlow, agent of the United States under the cartel, informing him that the explanations promised in the said letter of General Halleck, of the 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the Government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined.

And whereas, by letter, dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieut. Col. Ludlow apprised the said Robert Ould that the above recited communication of 29th November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States.

And whereas, this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed, and no answer has been received:

And whereas, in addition to the twofold admission resulting from above refusal to answer, I have received evidence ful-

ly establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of this Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the forces under the command of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offense even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of said city.

And whereas, the silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority, for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence on its face to the conclusion that the said government sanctions the conduct of said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for his crimes:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes:

And, whereas, the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which, the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants have been confined at hard labor with balls and chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses. Others have been subjected to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy.

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged by general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers and the sisters of our citizens:

Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses, and prisons, and one, especially, on an island of barren sand, under a tropical sun, have been fed with loathsome rations, that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults:

Prisoners of war who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement:

Repeated protests have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city by fines levied and exacted under threat of imprisonment, restraints at hard labor with ball and chain:

The entire population of the city of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation, by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invaders of their country:

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, even to lone and aged women and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity:

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans, till their owners would consent to share the crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers; and when such consent had been extorted, the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of guards of United States soldiers.

Where this partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal, and even slaves, too aged or infirm for work have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by the owners and driven to wander helpless on the highway:

By a recent General Order No. 91 the entire property in that part of Louisiana, lying west of the Mississippi river, has been sequestered for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to "gather up and collect the personal property and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, an order which if executed, condemns to punishment by starvation at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes and conditions; and of which execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the Confiscation Law of our enemies, which has been directed to be entered through the agency of civil officials. And finally, the African slaves have not only been excited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them

have actually been armed for a servile war, a war in its nature far exceeding in horrors the most merciless atrocities of the savages:

And whereas, the officers under the command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated:

And whereas, the President of the United States has, by public and official declaration, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto if there independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the first day of January next; and has thus made known that all appeals to the laws of nations, the dictates of reason and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terms of just retribution:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of representing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order:

1st. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

2d. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of the crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they, therefore, be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with such kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole, that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

3d. That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said State.

4th. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving with armed slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the respective States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.  
By the President,  
J. P. BRANNAN,  
Secretary of State.

**An Appeal to the People of Alabama.**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 22d, 1862.

In view of the anticipated effect of the Conscription law upon the militia system of the State, on the 12th of May last, I invited the able-bodied men of Alabama, not subject to conscription, to form volunteer companies. That invitation did not receive the attention it merited. The Legislature has adopted no law for the improvement of the militia organization of the State. The impaired condition of that system leaves no means of making the remaining military strength of the State available for its protection and defense except by the formation of volunteer companies.

The State is now threatened from several directions. Our unscrupulous foe has collected all his resources for one stupendous effort to subjugate and enslave us. He can never repeat the effort. He makes it the crisis of his cause. If failed in this last desperate struggle, exhausted and dispirited he must yield the contest. Our brave people may congratulate themselves upon the opportunity to hasten the achievement of peace and independence, by an exhibition of the fortitude and courage necessary to defeat the enemy in this last great and convulsive effort. The ultimate triumph of our glorious cause is now clearer than it has ever been. There is no reason for despondency. Our people will not shrink in this their final trial. The splendid victory at Fredericksburg will be followed by still more decisive results upon our fields. By repeated shocks the enemy's vasty accumulated power will be broken. At no distant day we shall enjoy, in the blessings of peace and good government, a reward for all our suffering. Alabama must be true to herself, and do her duty in the emergency. She must be ready to meet and quell the domestic and social disturbances which may spring up as the tide of war approaches; to resist hostile raids; to protect her people and their property in any assailed quarter; to give death to every wanderer from the lines of our invading army, and if need be to increase the strength of the Confederate forces fighting upon our soil in its defense. For the accomplishment of these objects she looks, and can only look, to the voluntary movement of a patriotic people—too brave to suffer their cities and towns to be sacked, their homes to be desolated, and their country to be desolated

without striking a manly blow in their defense. I therefore call again upon the men and youths of the State, "excepted from the Confederate States by reason of their age or other cause, who are capable of bearing arms, to speedily organize themselves into companies to resist the invasion of this State upon the call of the Executive. They will be called into service only when necessary requires it. Their services may never be needed, but it is the part of wisdom and manly courage to be ready. It is the part of folly and cowardice to wait until the enemy's foot is upon our soil, and his muskets gleam in the hands of brutal soldiers at our doors. Shall I all in vain upon Alabamians to prepare to stand and fight upon their own soil in its defense? Alabama has given freely of her sons to our country's cause, but her warlike strength is not yet exhausted. I send to her people my warning, and I leave it for them to decide whether in the hour of trial, which may be before us, they will be ready with as much or the remaining military strength of the State as may be required.

People of Alabama! I must appeal to you for your aid to the Government in another matter. It is due to the great cause in which we are engaged, it is just to these now bravely enduring the trials and perils of actual war, that all within the ages prescribed by the act of Congress known as the Conscription law, should be in the service. A considerable number of persons in every part of the State, both officers and privates, who belong to the army and are fit for duty, are lingering at home upon various pretexts while their more manly and patriotic comrades, with ranks thinned and weakened by their absence, bear the shock of an unequal contest. So, too, a large number of persons subject to the conscription act are shrinking from the toils and perils which those of like age are bravely enduring, and hiding from the enrolling officer, to whom patriotism requires that they should promptly report themselves. Now when the last great struggle of war is upon us; now when there is an opportunity to share in the closing triumphs of this great contest; now when our soldiers in the field, standing with fearless resolution and suffering and dangers, which would appal men less noble and brave, call upon those of like age with themselves for aid and relief; now when every strong arm is needed to strike the quick and effective blows which are to give us peace, it is a shame and an inquiry that those two classes of persons should successfully evade the service they owe to their country. Every community owes it to its own reputation and to the country, to give no shelter to those who belong to the two classes above described and to drive them, by the withering punishment of public scorn to their proper places. I call upon all the officers, civil and military of the State, and upon all good and patriotic citizens, to give all their influence, personal or official, to constrain those persons into the path of duty and patriotism; and I especially invoke them to give their aid to the proper officers in arresting and coercing those who yield to no greater means. It may be a disagreeable task, but the evil is great and ruinous to our country's cause, and it is not the part of the patriot now to shrink from no task, however disagreeable or dangerous it may be, when the country calls. It is the pride of Alabama that her soldiers never falter on the battle-field. Let us hope that none will be permitted to hide under cover of home from their appropriate duty.

I subjoin directions to guide in the formation of companies under this proclamation:

1. Each company must consist of not less than forty privates, four Corporals, four Sergeants, two Lieutenants and a Captain. When the number of privates in a company exceeds sixty, it shall be entitled to another Lieutenant. The Captain and Lieutenants will be elected by the company, and the non-commissioned officers will be appointed by the Captain.
2. As soon as the requisite number of men have been enrolled, and the company officers have been appointed, the Captain will make out the muster roll, showing the name, age and rank of every member of the company, accompanied by the certificate of the commanding officer to the correctness of the roll. These muster rolls will be at once forwarded to Gen. H. P. Watson, Adjutant General of Alabama Militia, when the company will be at once accepted into the service of the State.
3. The Companies thus formed will be subject to the order of the Governor, but will not be called into actual service except in cases of urgent necessity, and then they will be employed only for purposes of local and State defense.
4. Each company will provide its own arms as far as possible, and the deficiency will be supplied by the State, when the company is called into actual service. Captains of companies will be authorized to purchase all the powder and lead which can be procured in their respective neighborhoods, and upon properly certified vouchers the State will pay for the same, which will be retained for Company use, to be accounted for by company commanders. It is earnestly hoped that every man in the State who has in his possession, either arms or munitions which he is not able to use in the public service, will place them at the disposal of his neighbors who attach themselves to this organization.
5. It is not intended that this organization shall interfere with the business pursuits of the people, as the companies will only be called into service in cases of actual necessity; but for the purpose

of acquiring some proficiency in arms, and in the use of the same, and in the request that in all our cities and towns the business hours may be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. that the citizens of the day may be devoted to drilling, and that companies organized in the country will drill as often as practicable, let to interfere as little as possible with their business pursuits. Even should this arrangement occasion an inconvenience to the public safety requires it, and a good citizen will hesitate to adopt it.

6. All companies reported under this proclamation will be enrolled as part of the State Guard. When called into service, they will be paid and subsisted by the State as other troops. Should it be thought necessary the companies will be united into battalions and regiments, and in that event, the field officers will be appointed by the Governor.

7. All companies desiring to be recognized as an organization under the act of Congress of 18th October, 1862, a copy of which is appended to this proclamation. Companies desiring to be so organized should report to me.

In testimony whereof, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 22d day of December, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the Confederate States the second year.

J. GILL SHORTER,  
Governor of Alabama.  
By the Governor,  
P. H. BRITTAN, Sec'y of State

**AN ACT.**

**TO AUTHORIZE THE FORMATION OF VOLUNTEER COMPANIES FOR LOCAL DEFENSE.**

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of local defense in any part of the Confederate States, any number of persons, not less than twenty, who are over the age of forty-five years, or otherwise, not liable to military duty, may associate themselves as a military company, elect their own officers and establish rules and regulations for their own government, and shall be considered as belonging to the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, serving without pay or allowance and entitled, when captured by the enemy, to the privileges of prisoners of war. Provided, That such company shall, as soon as practicable, transmit their muster roll or a list of the names of the officers and privates to the Governor of the State, the General commanding the Department, or any Brigadier General in the State or Confederate Service, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War but the President or the commander of the Military District may, at any time, disband such companies: Provided, That in the States and Districts in which the acts entitled "an act to provide for the public defense," approved April 16, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, have been suspended, persons of any age, resident within such States or districts, may volunteer and form such companies so long as such suspension may continue. Provided, However, That no person shall become a member of said company until he shall have first taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America in writing, a copy of which shall be filed with the muster roll of said company as above prescribed.

Approved October 13, 1862.

**TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.**  
**PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 24, 1862.

Under the powers conferred upon the Executive by the proviso contained in the seventh section of "An Act to prevent extortion," approved December 9th, 1862, and for reasons deemed good and sufficient, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, do issue this my Proclamation declaring that the said "Act to prevent extortion," is suspended as to each and every article of merchandise therein enumerated and contained, except Bacon, Beef, Pork, Corn, Meal, Wheat, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Leather Boots, Shoes, Hides, Spun Yarns, Osnaburghs, Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Jeans, Casimers, Hats and ready-made Clothing, Iron and steel.

In Testimony Whereof, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1862, and of the Confederate States the second year.

JOHN GILL SHORTER,  
By the Governor,  
P. H. BRITTAN, Secretary of State

**AN ACT.**

**To Prevent Extortion.**

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in general Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be a crime for every person or persons, or association of persons, who may buy, barter or trade for any Bacon, Beef, Pork, Corn, Meal, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Leather Shoes, Hides, Cloth, Spun Yarns, or



## Latest News.



From the Selma Reporter.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 28.

A dispatch has been received here, announcing that Morgan has destroyed the track on the Louisville Railroad. The enemy are in force at Stewart's creek, ten miles from Murfreesboro, and our lines are half a mile from them. It is believed that the enemy is advancing with his whole force. Skirmishing was going on along the lines all day yesterday. The enemy captured ten of our guns. It is reported that our forces captured four hundred Federal prisoners before falling back to Stewart's Creek this morning. It was believed this morning at Murfreesboro, that a general engagement would take place. The Louisville Journal of the 24th inst., has been received. It contains a dispatch from Lexington, dated 23d inst. which says: "It is reported that Floyd and Marshall with a large force, have penetrated Pond Gap, and are rapidly advancing into the heart of Kentucky. Lexington and vicinity is full of Morgan's men. Four of them have been captured by a scouting party."

RICHMOND, Dec. 28.

Dispatches from North Carolina report that the Abolition army is again on the move from Newbern. One account says their destination is Kingston, and another that they are going toward Weldon, via Greenville.

MOBILE, Dec. 29.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Grenada 28th inst., says that Vandorn has captured and paroled over two thousand prisoners, destroyed over three millions of dollars worth of Federal stores, burnt a thousand bales of cotton, which had been paid for by the Yankees, took one thousand army revolvers, five thousand stand of small arms, five hundred horses and mules, and a large amount of other property. Van Dorn did not go in the vicinity of Memphis, as it was too strongly garrisoned. For some reasons he avoided Bolivar, but captured all their pickets and burnt the bridges and trestle works on all the Railroads necessary for their line of communication. Our loss was not over thirty.

Forrest did not attack Jackson, but has been tearing up railroad track, and doing good service generally. Van Dorn's whole force was twenty-seven hundred men. The reported attack on Memphis was only a Partisan Ranger raid, giving the Yankees a big scare.

WILKINSON, Dec. 23. The large iron steamer *Serrano*, with a valuable cargo of government stores, and a special messenger from Europe arrived at a Confederate port this morning.

SEVENNAH, Dec. 29.

A special to the 'Republican' dated Murfreesboro, 28th inst., says: "The enemy made an advance yesterday, driving in our pickets." Heavy cannonading was kept up until dark. Our advance, having fallen back, was heavily reinforced. Night came on with orders to take former position at all hazards. Heavy firing continued this morning. A general engagement is expected to-morrow.

John H. Morgan entered Glasgow, on Christmas eve, after brisk fighting, driving the enemy from before him, capturing and killing a large number. Next day he burnt all the bridges between Murfreesville and Elizabethtown, destroying fifteen miles of railroad. Our army is in line of battle. No fight to-day.

The force of the enemy is estimated at fifty thousand. It is supposed that his object is to flank us and cut off Chattanooga. Northern dates to the 27th have been received here, later than last night. News unimportant. Washington letters say it is believed in diplomatic circles that on the 1st of Jan. any Napoleon can no longer rely on the support of the United or Confederate States to terminate the war. Washington correspondents all agree that Lincoln will stand by his emancipation proclamation, and will issue a supplementary proclamation on the 1st of January. The iron-clad recently destroyed in the Yazoo river mounted thirteen guns. Laid in New York; the 29th closed at 1844 to 1845.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30.

Northern dates to the 27th have been received here, later than last night. News unimportant. Washington letters say it is believed in diplomatic circles that on the 1st of Jan. any Napoleon can no longer rely on the support of the United or Confederate States to terminate the war. Washington correspondents all agree that Lincoln will stand by his emancipation proclamation, and will issue a supplementary proclamation on the 1st of January. The iron-clad recently destroyed in the Yazoo river mounted thirteen guns. Laid in New York; the 29th closed at 1844 to 1845.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN, Judge of Probate. Jan. 1, 1863.

desperate attempts to force our lines on the Chickasaw Bayou—a distance of about ten miles from this city, but were repulsed with heavy loss each time. Our loss was slight. The 17th Louisiana regiment greatly distinguished itself—repulsing, unaided, the assaults of three full regiments of Yankees.—On Sunday morning the enemy again advanced on our lines and were repulsed with great loss. All our troops behaved gallantly, but special mention is made of the 26th and 17th Louisiana regiments. The former maintained its ground all day against a greatly superior force.

Our loss on Sunday was, in the 17th Louisiana regiment, one killed and two wounded, in the 8th Tennessee, four killed and six wounded. Capt. C. A. Gentry was among the killed; the 77th Tennessee regiment had two killed and two mortally wounded, 81st Tennessee Regiment 1 killed, none wounded. One of Gen. Lee's couriers had a leg shot off. Wafford's light artillery had one Sergeant killed.

No particulars of the casualties in other regiments.

On Monday afternoon eight thousand of the enemy advanced on our right wing, in the vicinity of Chickasaw Bayou to storm the works, but were repulsed and moved down in large numbers, and upwards four hundred prisoners taken, with five stand of colors. The enemy were driven back to their boats, and afterwards sent in a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead, under which some of the prisoners escaped. Fighting still continues all day, with no important results. The conduct of our troops was splendid. The 28th Louisiana again immortalized itself for gallantry during the battle.

Our casualties in yesterday's fight was small. This morning firing is heard in the same direction and it is supposed that the enemy has again advanced to storm our works. The soldiers are eager to meet the enemy, and are determined to conquer or die.

The Yankee prisoners state that they are commanded by Gen. Morgan. Severe fighting is now going on. Will send you particulars after it is over. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad, as far as Feliciana, a distance of 38 miles.

The bridges over the Tensas and Maco rivers are also said to have been burned. The town of Delhi is reported to be totally destroyed.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

### BRIDGES BURNED.

The bridges reported to have been burned on the East Penn. & Va. Railroad, we learn from a most reliable source are *small bridges*, between Knoxville and Bristol, which can easily be repaired. It is supposed that these bridges were destroyed by a house of Yankee enemy. Their destruction will not interfere much with transportation, and only for a day or two.

### Latest from Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following dispatch just received from Murfreesboro: MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31.—Fighting yesterday not general. General engagement in progress this morning.

### From Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following from Gov. Harris to the Chattanooga Rebel was received this morning:

MURFREESBORO, Dec. 30.—An artillery fight began to-day, and lasted from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., accompanied by heavy infantry skirmishing. A fierce battle is expected by the full force of both armies.

We are confident of victory. (Signed) G. B. HARRIS.

ROSENCRANZ DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30.

Rosencrantz demanded the surrender of Murfreesboro, yesterday. Bragg's reply was: "Come and take it." The two armies confront each other about 3 miles from Murfreesboro.

### FIGHTING AT MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30, 8 p.m.

The battle opened fiercely at 12 o'clock M. to-day. No particulars yet.

From the Selma Reporter.

### Another Glorious Victory!

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 1.

A special dispatch to the Daily Rebel from Murfreesboro, 31st, says the bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCow's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By three this afternoon the enemy had been driven back six miles from our left and centre.

Gen. Willick and a number of Abolition officers prisoner. Generals Sill, McCook and Woodruff killed.

Our loss heavy. Enemics loss estimated at five to our one. Gen. Rains, Col. McNair and Col. Autry of the 27th Miss., and Lieut. B. C. Enos of the 1st La. killed; Col. T.

S. Lockhart, of Ga., and Col. Fisk of the 25th La., mortally wounded.

Generals Bragg and Polk displayed great heroism and judgement. Wharton's cavalry captured 2,000 prisoners, with a large supply wagon train and 400 beavers.

Yesterday, Wheeler's cavalry burnt two hundred and eighty wagons in the enemy's rear, and captured six hundred prisoners.

Our troops covered themselves with glory.

The battle may be resumed to-morrow morning.

The following was received last night from Gen. Bragg:

MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31.

We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning. After ten hours hard fighting we have driven him from every position except his extreme left, which has successfully resisted us. With this exception we occupy the whole field.

We captured four thousand prisoners including two Brigadier Generals, thirty-one pieces of artillery and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss is heavy. That of the enemy much greater.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The Rebel has just received the following from Gov. Harris, dated Murfreesboro 31st:

We attacked the enemy in his position at 5 1/2 A. M. The battle raged till 5 P. M. Our left wing drove the enemy's right back upon Stone River. Our advance was steady, but the resistance stubborn. We captured four battalions about four thousand prisoners—among them three Brigadier Generals. Loss heavy on both sides. Relative loss not known. Gen. Rains of Nashville killed.

(Signed) I. G. HARRIS.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31.

Abolition cavalry, said to be about four thousand strong, made an incursion through Pendleton Gap, led by Gen. Carter, the renegade East Tennesseean. They were said to be at Jonesboro, one hundred miles distance from this place, and burned Holston, on the Watuga Railroad bridge, and captured Col. Love of the 22d N. C. Regiment. It is supposed they destroyed Senator Haine's plantation and the works at Saltville.

In November last, Gen. Kirby Smith ordered three regiments of cavalry to move from Murfreesboro through towards Pound Gap, to watch the country North of the Cumberland mountains which order has been countermanded by Gen. Bragg. He thinks we have force enough to expel Gen. Carter.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

Eighty-eight Federal prisoners, capture, near Murfreesboro, were brought here last night. Seventy-three more, with eight negroes, have just arrived on the evening train. The last party were captured yesterday by Gen. Wheeler, between Rosencrantz's army and Nashville.

Morgan is returning from Kentucky here, having accomplished his object, and is now in the rear of Rosencrantz, and is believed to be at Bedford. Forrest and Morgan have joined Wheeler, making a force of fifty thousand cavalry in the rear of the Federal army.

Dispatches received at 12 p. m. to-day, announce the repulse of the enemy with the loss of one of their batteries, up to that hour.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—2 P. M.

Dispatch to the Secretary of War, dated Vicksburg, 2d, says the enemy, finding all his efforts unavailable to make any inroads upon our position, have re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of entrenching tools and other property, and, apparently, have relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg. (Signed) J. C. PEMBERTON, Lt. Gen. Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 3.

The following official dispatch has just been received from Murfreesboro, 3d:

The enemy retired last night a short distance in the rear of their former position.

A sharp and short contest this evening drove his left flank from position, but our attacking party again retired with considerable loss on both sides.

Wheeler and Wharton were again in their rear yesterday, and captured 200 prisoners, one piece of artillery, and destroyed 200 loaded wagons. (Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Approved by B. HOLMES.

From Murfreesborough.

The latest intelligence from the battle is to the effect that the enemy has given way at all points and is retiring before our pursuing forces in the direction of Nashville. At last accounts, the firing was heard at a great distance.—Atlanta Confederacy.

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 5.

Unable to dislodge the enemy from his entrenchments, and hearing reinforcements to him were coming, withdrew from his front night before last. He has not followed. My cavalry is still on his front.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

### SALT.

A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at retail. Apply to BLUM & FRANK.

[From the Religious Herald.]

### REV. N. D. RENFROE.

Sins.—Permit us, through your paper, to pay a last sad tribute to the virtues of a young minister, who fell in the recent battle of Fredericksburg, a martyr in the cause of our country. We have known the fallen hero long and well, and loved him as a man and a Christian.

Nathaniel D. Renfro, after a course of theological study in his native State, Tennessee, came to Alabama about four years ago, and as a licensed preacher, took charge of a Baptist congregation in Jacksonville. He was remarkable for his studious habits and orderly walk, and above all, for his humble and unostentatious piety. But a youth, he soon won the confidence and respect of the community, and was esteemed as a model for young clergymen, and an example for older men.

We shall never forget the solemn and impressive scene of his ordination. In a vast and tasteful church, in that rural valley located in a beautiful and smiling valley, the congregation had assembled on Sabbath morning to join in the worship of God, and the consecration of their beloved young pastor. The spacious church was filled to overflowing with earnest, attentive people, who listened enraptured to the able and thrilling ordination sermon. At the close an elder brother of the young candidate, who had long been in the service of his Master, descended from the pulpit to conduct the solemn rites. It was a most touching scene. With eyes full of tears, and the deep, solemn tones of a voice trembling with emotion, he examined his brother, administered the vows, welcomed him into the great work, and charged him as to its sacred duties and august responsibilities. His manner united the affection of a father with the tenderness of a mother, and his very heart-strings seemed to vibrate as he poured forth fervent prayer to God to bless the ordination and sustain the youthful minister in the arduous duties of his holy vocation. The scene carried one back to the days when some stalwart knight administered the vows to his stripling brother, and harnessing him in the panoply of war, sent him forth to battle for the Holy Land.

Earnestly and bravely did the young minister devote himself to his calling—reproving wickedness in all forms and places, instructing the young and the ignorant, comforting the afflicted, and teaching the great truths of everlasting life. Manfully he battled against sin and iniquity, while he tenderly led the weak and slumbering. Of him it might be truly said, he pointed his flock to heaven and led the way.

A year passed and a new scene of strife awaited the young Christian warrior. Our country was invaded, our liberties assailed, and our homes and firesides were desecrated; society upheaved, and the great interests of civilization and religion were all about to be buried in the ruins. The South called upon all her sons to rush to the rescue. The young minister felt that he too was called upon to defend his country against the ruthless invaders. He consulted with his congregation and with his ministerial brethren. What agony of mind he suffered between conflicting duties; how often he went to God in fervent, secret prayer for light and strength, may not be told!

But the young minister soon laid aside his clerical robes and bade adieu to his weeping congregation—to fathers, he had so often instructed in the duties of religion—to mothers, he had consoled in their afflictions—and to the little children, that he had gathered weekly around him at the Sabbath school. He shouldered his musket and bled him to the battle-field, to defend that government that could alone secure his people the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience.

In the camp, on the march, around the bivouac fire, or on post, young Renfro discharged his duties as faithfully and zealously as he had in the pulpit or at the Sabbath school. Fearless in the battle-field, he was not afraid to frown on vice in the camp, and exemplified beautifully the true character of the Christian soldier. Modest and unassuming, he influenced others more by his good example and amiable manners than by obtrusive advice or reproof. He was truly as brave as a lion, yet gentle as a woman.

He soon gained the confidence of all around him; and the first vacancy that occurred among the officers of his company his wild young companions chose the Christian soldier as a leader in the hour of danger and amid the perils of the battle-field. In common with his companions in arms, Lieut. Renfro went through many privations, his company taking part in several of the most fierce and contested battles that have been fought during this eventful year. Through all he maintained his exemplary deportment and lovely Christian character.

In the progress of the war the invader again marshalled his hosts and came down to pillage and slaughter. The din of the conflict at Fredericksburg found young Renfro at his post. But the stormy day of battle has passed. The surging hosts that swayed to and fro through that awful amphitheatre of blood and carnage, from morn till night, amid the roar of artillery, hissing shot and shells, have ceased their strife. All have sunk down—

"The weary to rest and the wounded to die." Alone, yet not all alone, a young hero lies in the dark wood piled with a death wound. His life-blood is ebbing slowly away, and no friend near to staunch it—no kind hand to cool his parching

throat with a drop of water. It is the young minister. Where now is that devoted flock that used to gather around him to catch his words of kindness, or follow his accents of prayer? Far, far away in Alabama. Perhaps they pray for him, looking with joyful anticipation to the time when he shall return and again go in and out before them, and teach them the ways of righteousness. Alone with his God, while the bright stars gleamed from above, and angels looked down from heaven, the Christian hero breathed out his spirit in prayer for his people and his country.

Sabbath morning breaks, bright and beautiful, over the lovely vale in Alabama. The Sabbath-bell peals forth through the peaceful village, and wakes echoes from the neighboring mountains. The innocent and prattling children gather at the sanctuary to unite their tender voices in praises to God, and their young hearts in prayer for the safe return of their minister. But where is he?—Stiff and stark in death he lies on the heights above the ravaged city, the purest and most spotless sacrifice offered on the altar of liberty!

Let the author of the foregoing tribute be "a Presbyterian elder." His article finely illustrates the power of earnest piety to override denominational barriers and make those that love Jesus lovers of each other.

The Albany Argus recently charged that Greeley was willing to let the seceding states depart in peace because he knew that would prevent the United States from ever becoming democratic. The Tribune in reply, demurs to this version and says:

How utterly false and dishonest the above is, our readers already know. We had no thought of this or that party, but of saving the country, by timely concession, from a worse calamity than the loss of the cotton States.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

All those indebted to the firm of Thos. J. & Wiley P. Mangham, either by subscription or advertising are earnestly requested to call on E. Goode or J. C. Montgomery Esq., at Ashville, Ala., and pay up. We give this notice that those who are in arrears to us may call and save cost and trouble, as we will be compelled to sue.

T. J. & W. P. MANGHAM, Jan. 8th 1863. tf.

### Estray Notice.

One black mare Male, about 4 or 5 years old, short mane and tail, was taken up and posted by David A. Miller, at Gadsden, Cherokee county, Ala., on the 30th Nov. 1862, appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars before B. F. Pope, Justice of the Peace.

L. J. STANBERRY, Judge of Probate.

### For Sale, at low Figures.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about 300 ACRES, situated on Chocoma creek, 10 miles N.E. from Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala.—100 acres cleared, a comfortable dwelling, barn, stables and other outbuildings; a well of fine water—a beautiful situation, 24 miles from the line of Railroad to be built from Jacksonville to Gadsden, Ala. Apply to JAS. ISBELL, Talladega, Ala. or M. J. TURNER, Jacksonville, Jan. 8, 1863.—4t.

### Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Admin. having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Elizabeth Garrett, by the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala. on the 15th day of December, 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Jan. 8, GARRISON GARRIST, Adm.

### Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Thos. J. White, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala. on the 24th day of December 1862, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate must present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. Jan. 8, 1863. ROSS PHILLIPS, Adm.

### \$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the undersigned on the night of 20th Dec. last, a Cheviot saddle mare, six years old next Spring, 16 hands high, a bluish in her right eye; a mark which a wart was taken off her right side. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person giving information to me, living at Aurora, Post Office, Marshall county, Ala., leading to her recovery, or \$25 for her delivery to me. Jan. 8, 1863. W. G. JOHNSON.

### \$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the undersigned, living 8 miles from Aurora and 10 from Guntersville, Ala. on the 31st of December last, an iron gray mare, six years old next Spring, about 15 hands high, roan color, has a mark of tar on her breast and throat, and a saddle mark on the right side of her withers, tolerably long mane with the ends shaved off, white on the end of her tail, and a small lump and scar on the front of one of her forefeet. A reasonable reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery, or \$25 for her delivery to me. Jan. 8, '63. SHEPHERD WILSON.

### Salt, Salt, Salt!

I have 316 sacks of Salt for sale, and am now distributing it. This is Alabama Salt, a white and beautiful article. On Friday next I will also have on hand 51 sacks of Virginia Salt, which will be distributed exclusively among the indigent families of absent soldiers. In S. 1863.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

### VALUABLE COOSA RIVER Plantation for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and thirty acres immediately opposite the town of Gadsden, in the Town of Gadsden, Ala. There is 900 Acres in the tract—450 acres in a high state of cultivation. Five pure, never-failing springs on the place—greater portion of the open land superior bottom land. A great bargain will be given—apply to D. A. MILLER, on the premises, or R. B. KYLE, Gadsden, Ala. Confession 8 per cent. Bonds preferred in payment. Gadsden, Ala. Jan. 1, 1863.—3t.



## Deceased Soldiers Claims.

**CLAIMS FOR SUPPLIES** and every other description of claim against the Government will be attended to by the undersigned at a long and intimate acquaintance with such business justifies him in saying that when entrusted to his care, they will be prosecuted to an early and successful settlement. Correspondents will receive prompt replies to their letters, consulting him on business. His fees except by special agreement, will be 10 percent on amounts collected. Remittances of the same will be made by checks from the banks, or otherwise if ordered.

**SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.**—The claimant must produce his or her affidavit, and that of one disinterested person, stating the relationship and that there is no other person entitled to claim. For instance, if the claimant be a mother, the affidavit must state that there is living neither wife, child nor father of the deceased; if the father, that there is neither wife nor child, and if the child, that there is no wife. The Magistrate administering the oath should certify to the credibility of the witnesses, and the clerk of the court should certify, under seal, that he is such Magistrate.

Claims prepared in accordance with the above, (unaccompanied by an order signed by the claimant, and witnessed by two witnesses, authorizing the amount due to be paid,) and transmitted by mail to the undersigned will be sufficient. Where the claimant is present in the city, upon application to the undersigned all the papers necessary for procuring the pay, &c., one deceased or discharged soldier, will be prepared, ready for presentation to the proper office, for a fee of \$1, or he will prosecute and obtain the pay of the same at a reasonable charge. He takes the liberty of referring to the gentleman named below for testimonials of character, &c.

Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge, Richmond.  
Rev. S. T. Moore, Richmond.  
Hon. P. C. Hays, U. S. A., Sec'y of the Army, Richmond.  
Hon. Wm. Smith, Col. 36th Regt. Va. Vols.  
Hon. H. Blair, Secy, Commissioner Merchant, Richmond.  
Hon. John B. Clark, Senator, Missouri.  
Hon. John W. Crockett, M. C. Ky.  
Hon. W. Ewing, M. C. Ky.  
Hon. W. W. Avery, Major-General, N. C.  
And the members generally of the Virginia Legislature.

EDWARD M. CLARK,  
No. 2 Law Buildings, 1st floor, adjoining  
Whig office, Richmond Va.  
Sept. 18—6mo.

## LIVERY STABLE.

THIS undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has recently opened the Livery Stable of Private & Farmer, and now prepared to accommodate travellers by conveying to any point desired, or to hire horses and buggies by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

A number of years experience in the management of horses, gives the confidence in their ability to give satisfaction to those who may desire their aid, and they therefore solicit the liberal patronage of the public.

J. H. SARGEANT,  
J. H. GREGG.

## NOTICE.

Ala. and Tenn. River Railroad

## WARE HOUSE,

By L. W. PITTSBORO, successor  
to W. V. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a lot per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

## CASH READY.

FOR all county claims up to No. 242 of the present year—See No. on back of claims—call at my office and get your money.  
Dec. 2, '62. E. L. WOODWARD.

## THE STEAM MILL.

THIS undersigned is prepared to furnish good Lumber at the shortest notice, at the following prices, viz:

All descriptions of pine Plank and Scantling, unseasoned, not over 16 inches wide nor 22 feet long, \$1 per 100 feet.  
Seasoned Lumber, 16 to 22 feet long, \$1.25 per 100 feet.  
All heart Lumber, 16 to 22 feet long, \$1.50 per 100 feet.  
Over 16 inches wide, 22 to 25 feet long, \$2.25 per 100 feet.  
Over 25 feet long, \$2.50 per 100 feet.  
Pillings & Stairing unseasoned, \$1.25 per 100 feet.  
Seasoned, \$1.50 per 100 feet.  
I expect to furnish Boards and other kinds of Lumber, for which, with all descriptions of Lumber, all kinds of Builders will be taken. All bills due as soon as cashed.  
Carter Greaves. S. P. HUDSON.  
Aug. 15, 1861.

## DR. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS.

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for no liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c., and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, on application, professionally absent, at their office on the South West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala. They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.  
Aug. 16, 1860—4t.

## OXFORD HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTER-TAINMENT, in Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., about seventy yards north-west of the railroad depot. He will be at all times prepared to entertain travellers, and accommodate permanent boarders with the best market of the country affords, at reasonable rates. He hopes by strict attention to the comforts and wants of customers to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.  
W. B. TURNER, D.  
March. 13, 1862—1yr.

## J. W. BLANDIN,

Successor to  
WEST & BLANDIN.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

## BOOKS

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, &c.

Aug. '62. Selma, Ala.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county and State, Special Term, Dec. 22, 1862.

THIS day came John Brock, Administrator of the Estate of Lawrence Brock, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, praying for an order of said Court for the sale of the Real Estate belonging to said estate, for distribution among the heirs at law of the said Lawrence Brock, deceased.

Said Real Estate is described as follows, to-wit: Town Lots situated in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and numbered according to the plan of said Town, to-wit:

Lot No. 5, Lot No. 68, Lots Nos. 70 and 80, Lot No. 85, Lot No. 88 and Lots Nos. 87 and 88.

Also the following tracts or parcels of Land, to-wit: seven forty acre lots in one tract, known and distinguished as the Peter Bowering place. Also three forty acre lots in another tract, known and distinguished as the McCollum place; all lying in the County of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

He further alleges that the following persons are the heirs of the said deceased, to-wit:

George Brock, who resides in Cherokee county and State of Georgia, John Brock, the petitioner; Nancy Brock, of full age, who resides in Greenville District and State of South Carolina.

The children of Walker Brock, deceased, to-wit: Thomas Brock, of full age, who resides in the State of Georgia, county unknown; Harriett Garrison, wife of N. Garrison, who resides in Greenville District and State of South Carolina; wife of Lawson Hawkins, (whose name is not remembered) who died, leaving some children, in Jasper county and State of Georgia, names, number, ages and sex unknown. The children of Elizabeth Brock, who married Nicholas Waddle, and died, leaving children in Cherokee county, and State of Georgia, to-wit: Josiah Waddle, who has since died, and it is not known whether he left children or not; Alfred Waddle who resides in the State of Georgia; Martha Gregory, of full age, who resides in Calhoun County, Alabama; and the wife of Silas Payn, name not remembered, and who died leaving children in Cherokee county and State of Georgia. A. M. Gilbreath, Nancy Gilbreath and Lawrence Gilbreath, children of Elvidio Gilbreath, late Elvidio Brock, deceased, who reside in Greenville District and State of South Carolina.

The children of Henry Duncan of whom he has not known or heard anything for many years.

William H. Burns, son of Juliet Burns, late Juliet Brock, (now deceased), who is of full age, and resides in Greenville District, State of South Carolina.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that Thursday the 6th day of February, 1863, be set for the hearing of said petition. It is further ordered, that notice therefore be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county for forty days, prior to said 6th day of February as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at Regular Term of said court to be held at the court house of said county on said 6th day of February next, and defend against said petition, if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods Judge of said court at office, this 22d day of Dec. 1862.

Dec. 22, 1862.

## BEHRE & FRANCES,

General Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

COTTON, FLOUR

LEATHER, and all kinds of Country Produce, at the lowest rates.

We have ample facilities for buying, and particular attention will be paid to this branch of the business.

W. P. BECKLEY, J. C. FRANCIS, Jr., of Selma, Ala.

P. S. Dr. J. C. Francis, is our authorized agent at Jacksonville, and all orders or money left with him will be promptly attended to.

Selma, January 30, 1862—1yr.

## Improved Merchant Mills.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public generally that their Flouring Mills, situated on Tallapoosa river, five miles south-west of Jacksonville, has been recently much improved and thoroughly repaired. They are now prepared to manufacture an article of Flour, equal in quality to that of any mill in the country, and as large a quantity to the bushel. They have a good mill with water connection, for the use of persons who may bring wheat from a distance.

They solicit a continuance of the patronage of their old friends and customers, assuring them that their well-earned reputation for promptitude and correct dealing shall be fully maintained. Every effort will be made to accommodate those who come from a distance, so that they may get their grinding done without paying to return.

Their SAW MILL is also now in excellent order, and they have on hand a large quantity of almost every variety of Lumber, and will at all times be prepared to fill orders with accuracy and dispatch.

J. A. ADERHOLT, F. SARGENT.

June 27, 1861.

## Administrators Notices.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Reuben C. Johnson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the probate court of DeKalb county, on the 27th Nov. 1862, notice is given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make payment.

MARIAH W. JOHNSON, Adm.

Dec. 25.

## Confederate States of America.

District of Alabama.

It is hereby ordered that a term of the District Court of the Confederate States be held at the city of Huntsville, in the County of Madison, on the third Monday in January next, A. D. 1863.

A true copy. Test. B. T. MOORE, Clerk D. C.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Wm. P. Davis, dec'd, on the 28th day of Nov. 1862, all persons having claims against said estate, will present them as required by law or they will be barred.

NANCY W. DAVIS, Adm.

Dec. 25, 1862.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

De Kalb County.

Court of Probate for De Kalb County, Special Term, December 13th, A. D. 1862.

THIS day came Anna Little, Administratrix of the Estate of Isaac Little, late of said County, deceased, and filed her application in writing, under oath, alleging among other things, that it was necessary to sell the Realty of said Estate, for distribution; and that the same cannot be fairly and equitably divided among the heirs of said estate, without a sale thereof, and praying an order of sale to be granted by this Court to sell the same for said purpose, which said Realty is known as the middle third of the south east quarter of section thirty-eight, Township seven, Range eight, which middle third is severed by a running east and west through said quarter section, containing fifty-three acres more or less; and the south half of the north east of the south west fourth of Section 28, Township 7, Range 8, containing 20 or 25 acres, more or less, and the North third, by a line running east and west, of the south east quarter, and of the south west quarter of section 28, containing thirteen and 25-100 acres, lying in said County; that said decedent left to the following persons his heirs and distributees, (to-wit): Anna Little, widow of said decedent, Sarah J. Little, a single woman of full age, Thomas A. Little, of full age, a blue eyed, married woman, wife of D. W. Little, of full age; R. M. Little and P. B. Little, who are minor sons and daughters of decedent; and the children of John Little, deceased, son of said decedent, to-wit: Nancy M. Little and J. K. P. Little, who are minors; all of whom reside in said De Kalb county, except the said Nancy White, who at this time is a non-resident of the State.

Ordered by the Court, that the 29th day of January, 1863, be set for the hearing of said application, and that notice thereof, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive days, prior to said day of January, be given; and that a citation hereof be issued to the said non-resident, and that citations be given under my hand on this 11th day of December, 1862.

JOHN W. FRANKLIN, Judge of Probate.

Dec. 22, 1862.

## Administrators Sale

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

AND RENTING OF LAND.

THE undersigned Administrator and Administratrix of the Estate of John A. Turnipseed, late of Calhoun County, deceased, for three consecutive days, prior to the 6th day of December, 1862, by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, FOR CASH, within the legal hours of such sales, at the Store House and adjacent to the Town of Oxford in said county, the following described TOWN LOTS and LANDS, to-wit:

One Lot of MORGANIZE, consisting of School Books, READY MADE CLOTHING, and many other articles, and a large quantity of household and kitchen goods, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Also two Buggies, One Little gun, One Box of Wadsworth, and one Pistol.

Also at the same time and place, they will offer for Rent, for the year 1863, to the highest bidder, ON A CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, with interest from date, the following described TOWN LOTS and LANDS, to-wit:

One Store House and Lot, No. 15, in Snow's place of the town of Oxford.

One Dwelling House, and Lot, known as the Redfield place, and situated in the Town of Oxford.

One Lot with a storehouse, and dwelling house, called the Corn Grove Lot, containing about two acres, situated at Corn Grove in said county.

Also, the south west fourth of the north east fourth, and the north west fourth of the south east fourth, all in section No. 8, Township 16, Range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, situated in the County of De Kalb.

For the Renting, note with at least two good securities will be required—this 23rd day of December, 1862.

N. R. DRUMMOND, Adm.

DELLAH AL THUMPSITT, Adm.

Dec. 25, 1862.

## Disolution.

THE firm of Sargent & Inglis is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John H. Sargent having bought out the interest of T. A. Inglis in the Livery Stable in Jacksonville, together with the books and all accounts of said firm of Sargent & Inglis. And the said Sargent & Inglis is authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to collect the accounts and claims in favor of the said firm. And the said firm of Sargent & Inglis, has assumed the payment of all debts and claims against said firm of Sargent & Inglis.

J. H. SARGENT, T. A. INGLIS.

Jacksonville, Sept. 6, 1862.

## Notice.

FROM the above it will be seen that I have disposed of my interest in the Livery business in this place to James R. Gregg. For the future I take this opportunity to return my sincere thanks and ask that the same may be continued to Messrs. Sargent & Gregg.

THOS. A. INGLIS.

## FILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, OPERATIONS OF THE VOICES, SPERMATORRHEA, Syphilis Diseases, &c.

DR. J. A. CLOTON, of Huntsville, Ala., may be consulted for a few weeks at the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery.

He operates with perfect success, and guarantees perfect satisfaction in every case of Piles.—Reference to the most respectable of his profession.

All letters must contain a ten cent stamp. Patients are not confined to their beds in any very peculiar cases.

Nov. 6, '62.

## Archers Brigade.

Dec. 13, 1862.

I, soldier, members of Co. B, 5th Ala. Battalion, who are now absent, and have failed to have their furloughs extended, do not report to their company very soon, they will be punished by the laws of the Government, and the undersigned, as a private, so that they can be arrested.

A. N. PORTER, Capt. Co. B, 5th Ala. Bat.

## \$30 REWARD.

DESERTED from the camp of the 26th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the night of the 6th of December, 1862, Wm. H. Vaughn, a private of Co. A, 26th Ala. Regt. Said deserter is about 35 years of age, five feet ten inches high, rather fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes; he resides in St. Clair Co. Ala. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and lodgment in some safe place. By order of Col. J. G. Collier, commanding said Regt.

Capt. P. K. LANKFORD, Co. (A) 26th Ala. Regt.

Jan. 1, '63—3t.

## Notice to Traders.

THE undersigned offers for sale his House and Lot, containing two acres of Land, in the Town of Jacksonville, situated near the location of the Jacksonville depot on the A. T. R. Railroad. For information apply to

W. J. JOHNSON.

Dec. 2, 1862—4t.

## News from the Army.

THE subscribers wish to pay their debts, but cannot do so without making collections. All persons indebted to either firm are requested to make payment to either Kerr or Dr. B. S. Evans, who are authorized agents, to receipt for all money paid us during our absence. Remember, we have given you a long credit, now is the time to pay debt, and thus save the interest and expense of making payment when money may be less abundant than at present.

A. M. WILLIAMSON.

Nov. 20, '62. WILLIAMSON & JORDEN.

## BROKE SAFE.

On the 25th inst. Wm. Lowry, committed on charge of assault with intent to murder. Said Lowry is about 19 years old, about 5 ft. 7 or 8 inches high, one or two front teeth out, blue eyes, light complexion and hair, blue eyes, and will try to pass himself for a soldier. A reward of fifty dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery.

F LOVE, Shff.

Dec. 4, 1862.

## Committed.

TO the Jail of Asheville, St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 14th day of November, 1862, who says his name is LIGB, and that he belongs to Sallie Banks, who resides near Hernando, Mississippi. Said boy is of black complexion, about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 8 inches high, and weighs about 165 pounds. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

RICHARD ALFORD, Sheriff of St. Clair Co.

Nov. 27—1t

## Committed.

TO the Jail of Coosa, Cherokee County, Ala., a negro man, who says he belongs to a man named Robert. Will be taken to the Jail of Coosa, Cherokee County, Ala., on the 14th day of November, 1862, who says his name is LIGB, and that he belongs to Sallie Banks, who resides near Hernando, Mississippi. Said boy is of black complexion, about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 8 inches high, and weighs about 165 pounds. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

RICHARD ALFORD, Sheriff of St. Clair Co.

Nov. 27—1t

## EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 3.

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland, at any time from the beginning of hostilities to the 1st of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

2. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Aiken's Landing, on James river, at any time previous to the 11th of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

3. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg, Miss., previous to the 1st November, 1862, and including said date, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Nov. 12—6t

## NOTICE.

IS hereby given that William B. McDaniel and Benjamin Newberry, were, on the 24th day of December, 1862, appointed administrators of the estate of James Newberry deceased; and all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them as required by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make payment with all interest due, on or before the 11th of January, 1863.

BENJAMIN NEWBERRY, Adm.

Dec. 25, 1862.

## \$60 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the nearest County Jail, the following named members of Co. I, 25th Ala. Regt., who left camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 3d of this inst., without leave: Jefferson O. Durston, private of said company, aged twenty-two years, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, five feet ten inches high, born in Coosa Co. Ga., was listed by Capt. Alexander, the 1st of April 1862; J. N. Wilson, private, aged thirty years, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, five feet nine inches high, born in De Kalb Co. Ga., enlisted 1st April 1862, by Capt. Alexander. It is supposed these two deserters have gone to their homes in the eastern portion of Calhoun County. Thirty dollars reward will be paid for their delivery to the nearest County Jail and report the fact to me at Murfreesboro Tenn. This 11th day, of Dec.

W. POWELL, Capt. Co. I, 25th Ala. Regt.

dec. 18—4t

## CALHOUN MILLS.

THE undersigned feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to these Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.

H. W. ABERNATHY.

Jan. 16, 1862—1yr.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Sarah Gilliland, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 12th day of Nov. 1862, by the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Ala. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present them as required by law, or that the same will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

HARVEY E. GILLILAND, Adm. with the will annexed.

Dec. 25.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James F. Cates, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Alabama on the 16th day of December, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOHN MCCLERDON, Adm.

Dec. 23, '62.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John Wester, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of St. Clair Co., Ala. on the 21st day of Nov. 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

H. W. BOX, Adm.

December 25, 1862—6w.

## State of Alabama, Calhoun County

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Special Term Dec. 25, 1862.

THIS day came Ransom Brown and Stephen Edwards, administrators of the estate of Richard Chandler, dec'd, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and praying that the same may be allowed and said estate distributed.



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# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

January 15, 1863.

Those who find a cross mark before their names, may know that if they do not pay up very soon, their papers will be discontinued, and their accounts put out for collection. Justice to ourselves and our paying patrons leave us no alternative but this.

SALE.—Judge Woods has still on hand some 200 racks of Salt, which he is disposing of at cost and carries. In view of the great uncertainty of procuring more at a time like this, it might be well for those who need to get at least a small supply of what is here. What is not called for in a few days, we understand, will be sent to adjoining counties.

In addition to the list of killed and wounded of the 25th Ala., which contains several companies from this and adjoining counties, in the battle of Murfreesboro, we have heard but little. Private letters say there were but two wounded in Capt. D. P. Forney's company, Lieut. Mohon severely in the thigh and Mr. McCathren in the hand. Of Capt. Haines' company, none killed or wounded, they having been on some detached service. Nothing definite or reliable as yet heard from Capt. Draper's company.

It is stated that the Yankees are making up several ship-loads of provisions to send to the starving operatives of England, in order as much as possible to stave off mediation or intervention. They had better keep their provisions to feed their own starving poor, or the negroes they have stolen, who are said to be in a most miserable, helpless and destitute condition, dying by hundreds in the streets of New Orleans and other cities.

We invite attention to the notice of Mr. E. M. Harris, relative to raising a company under the call of the Governor. We were first acquainted with Mr. Harris near 50 years ago. He is a gentleman of education, ability, and indomitable energy, who would be a good number of such company, and if chosen we doubt not would make an efficient officer.

MURDER.—A private letter has been received in this place from St. Clair county, which states that Lieut. Early, formerly of Capt. Morris' company, 25th Ala., was basely murdered, a few days since. Lieut. Early, and a gentleman from Georgia were out looking at some land, when they were fired on by a party in concealment. Lieut. Early ran about one hundred yards and fell dead, pierced by four or five balls. The gentleman with him narrowly escaped by running from tree to tree. The murderers are supposed to be deserters or Union men, against whom Lieut. Early gave some information to the enrolling officer. We hope the most diligent and vigilant measure may be taken immediately by the proper authorities, to ferret out and bring to condign punishment, the perpetrators of this most base and dastardly murder.

To the Patriotic Citizens of Calhoun County.

The undersigned Committee, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, held on the 10th January 1863, for the purpose, most respectfully but earnestly call your attention to the necessity of rendering some aid to the sick soldiers and the wounded in the late battles around Murfreesboro, Tenn.

It is a matter of deep regret to all, that many thousands of our brave soldiers were more or less seriously wounded there—bleeding and mangled, they are hurried off to the Southward for safety, and for help. All the hospitals, and many private houses, from the battlefield to Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Rome, are full of them. It is painful in the extreme to contemplate their sufferings, and privations. Our brothers, sons, husbands and fathers are there, and the stranger soldier is there; many of them in a strange land, and far away from home, with no mother or near friend to minister to their wants; but they are truly dear to us, because of service they have made for their country's cause; our liberties, homes and freedom.

They need immediate help. Who will withhold his aid in this pressing emergency? We feel assured we need offer no argument to the patriotic citizens of Calhoun, to stimulate them to render aid in this matter. We will only suggest one way by which your willing contributions may find their way to the relief of our soldier friends. The ladies of this place have organized a Soldiers' Relief Society. This society has undertaken to receive and forward all contributions for the sick and wounded at Rome, Atlanta, Chattanooga, or other places, as they may be advised by those in charge of the sufferers and the society has procured the consent of Messrs. J. D. Hoke & Bro., to act as agent, to receive and forward for them, all contributions made. Those wishing to contribute through this channel, will please

deposited with them at their store in this place. Should any have a better channel through which to send, all will be right. If you have nothing else to give, give money. But money is not so much wanted, as the articles necessary in all hospitals for the sick and wounded. We innumerate below a few of the articles most needed, but your judgment will indicate many others not mentioned here, and remember—what you do, do quickly ere the vital spark hath been extinguished, and the pale corpse is laid aside into the grave for want of your contributions—and you shall lose the blessings of God, and of the patriotic but dying soldier.

1. Bandages, made of either old or new clothing and rags.
2. Clothing, old or new, such as socks &c.
3. Bed clothing, sheets, pillows, (cotton or feathers) cases, blankets, quilts &c.
4. Combs, (either fine or coarse) towels and candles.
5. Eatables, dried-fruit, butter, eggs, chickens, potatoes, (sweet or Irish) vinegar, pepper, sage, bread, (corn or wheat.) Those in the country, who wish to send bread, had better deposit meal or flour, and the society can have it baked, and sent fresh.

Jan. 12th 1863.  
D. T. SMITH,  
S. P. HOLLINGSWORTH, Com.  
M. J. TURNLEY.

For the Republican.

FRIEND GRANT: The most ridiculous document ever penned by the Washington despot, appears in the form of an address to Burnside's bleeding army, bearing date of Dec. 22d 1862, in which he says: "I have just read your commanding General's preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error nor the failure other than an accident."

In the name of humanity! has the world ever produced such an ass, in human form, as Abraham Lincoln? Can any rational man on earth conceive that it was an accident for the churlish sons of the South to manfully stand up and repel the merciless hoard seeking to subvert and enslave us? Will the world for one moment, believe this reckless falsehood? If he was not the brainless devil he is, he would see the design of a just Providence, and withdraw the mercenary vagabonds he has commissioned to murder and rob us. It is fear and despair that actuates him. The dreaded day of retribution has dawned—his final overthrow is a fixed matter; the numbing clouds of ruin, eager for his destruction, are ready to burst and engulf him in eternal ruin! He threatens, but it is in vain—he is doomed to the ravens' fate! While he is reaping his reward, our glorious Confederacy, free from the polluting hand of puritanism, will take its place among the nations of the earth; and her verdant plains and sunny valleys shall bloom as the morning rose. The proud Eagle of our liberty, exulting in her national pride, shall soar high above the wrecking barges of matter, and guide aright the stars and bars till time itself shall cease!

Our victory at Murfreesboro is complete. Gen. Bragg, of Grape "Shot notoriety," has taught Roencrantz a severe lesson. About 500 of our wounded from Murfreesboro have arrived here, and are being properly cared for. A dispatch of this evening says 3000 prisoners will shortly arrive.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3. '63. J. P. H.

We take pleasure in publishing the following list of liberal contributions to the Soldiers' Relief Society, of White Plains, which was situated some time since, through the instrumentality and exertions of Mrs. Fannie M. Williams, Mrs. A. Borders, and other generous and patriotic ladies of the neighborhood: List of Contributions to the "White Plains Destitute Soldiers Society."

CONTRIBUTIONS IN MONEY.	
Mrs M. Whiteside,	\$20.00
Mrs A. Vann,	5.00
Mr J. J. Vann,	5.00
Mr E. Kerr,	2.00
A. Rogers,	2.00
J. W. Williams,	10.00
Dr. C. Williams,	5.00
Mr R. Williams,	2.50
Thos. Cook,	3.00
Mr. Calhoun,	3.00
Julia Black,	2.00
Mrs Fannie Borders,	1.00
Mr L. Bain,	2.00
Mrs N. P. Scarborough,	10.00
Mr W. G. Sheridan,	1.00
Randall Rogers,	1.00
Robt. A. Foster,	4.00
W. M. Johnson,	5.00
Dr R. G. Bailey,	5.00
Mrs. N. H. Bates,	1.00
Mr. Neil Ferguson,	1.00
G. M. Duncan,	1.00
H. Graham,	5.00
H. Prager,	2.50
Berry Prichard,	1.50
Miss J. E. Prater,	5.00
Mary Cowden,	1.00
Biddy McMichael,	1.00
W. A. Stewart,	1.00
Dr J. L. Hughes,	1.00
Mr J. R. Graham,	5.00
Col. — Louney,	1.00
Mrs. A. B. Estes,	5.00
Mr. J. E. Bates,	10.00
Mr. P. Langston,	2.00
Edw. W. Willis,	10.00
Miss Ann Beaser,	1.00
Mr. Moses Whiteside,	5.00
Mrs N. A. Whiteside,	1.00
Miss N. D. Tague,	4.00
Miss R. Scarborough,	5.00
Mr. Martha Whitesides,	5.00
Catherine Watson,	1.00
Miss Nancy Hyatt,	2.00
Mr. M. C. Williamson,	3.00
Mr John Davis,	1.00
Daniel Havener,	2.00
Mr A. E. Kelly,	5.00
Jane White,	1.00
Mr E. Tague,	12.00
Mayberry Andrews,	5.25
Miss Anna Tague,	1.00
Mr A. Bonds,	15.00
Mr Nancy Golden,	2.00

Mr J. Cranfield,	10.00
O. Martin,	5.00
D. D. Duff,	5.00
A. Mahaley,	5.00
W. Johnston,	5.00
E. Manning,	5.00
Mrs M. Whiteside,	2.00
N. Davis,	2.00
Mrs M. Henderson,	5.00
J. H. Thompson,	1.00
Mr C. Morgan,	2.00
J. A. Fleming,	3.00
J. W. Whiteside,	2.00
A. M. Whiteside,	2.00
J. H. Horton,	5.00
Mr S. A. Parker,	1.25
S. J. Stevenson,	2.00
Sabra Hayse,	2.00
Mr J. B. Hays,	2.00
Mr William Wood,	5.00
E. C. Tague,	5.00
Mr J. W. Williamson,	1.00
P. Motie,	4.00
Mary Watson,	1.00

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN CLOTHING.

Mrs Mary A. Williams, 2 pair of socks, one quilt and 1 pair of drawers.  
Mrs Rebecca Morgan one pr socks.  
Mrs G. Andrews, one pr socks.  
Mrs Elizabeth Whiteside, one pr socks.  
Mrs Emily Burton, 7 yds jeans.  
Mrs J. A. Fleming, two pr socks.  
Mrs E. Bice, one pr socks.  
Miss Anna Bice, one pr drawers.  
Mrs F. Shackelford one pr pants.  
Mrs E. Frost, 1 pr pants.  
Mrs Martha W. Whiteside 2 shirts.  
Mrs Catharine Duffee, 2 shirts.  
Mrs L. Andrews, 2 shirts.  
Mrs E. Seaton, one comfort, 2 pr drawers one pair pants, and 3 pr socks.  
Mrs M. Tague, two pr socks.  
Mrs T. E. Williams, 3 blankets four pr pants 4 shirts, 4 pr draws and six pr socks.  
Mrs Sarah Borders, 4 pair drawers 4 shirts 4 pair pants, 6 pr socks, 3 blankets.  
Miss Lizzie Lawson, 1 cap, 1 comfort, and 1 pr gloves.  
Miss Emma Lawson, 1 comfort, 1 pr gloves.  
Miss Catharine Tague, 1 blanket, 1 pair pants, 1 pr socks.  
Mrs Sarah Marnock, 1 pr socks.  
Mrs L. Seaton, one pr socks.  
Miss N. Tague, one pr socks.  
Miss Anna Tague, 1 " "  
Mrs Nancy Manning, 1 " "  
Mrs Dorcas Whiteside, 1 quilt.  
Elizabeth Spruiell, 1 pr socks.  
Mrs Elizabeth Seaton, 1 pr socks.  
Miss Elizabeth Foster, 1 pr socks.  
Miss Fannie Alsop, 1 pr pants.  
Mrs Mary Alsop, 2 pr socks.  
Miss Adeline Sims, 1 pr socks.  
Mrs Mary T. Hughes, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks.  
Mrs W. J. Stewart, 1 pr socks.  
Mrs Anna Whiteside, 1 pr of pants.  
Miss Eva Johnson, 5 pr socks.  
Miss Josie R. Johnston, 3 pr socks.  
Miss Sarah Burdon, 1 pr socks.  
Miss Sue Roden, 1 pr socks.  
Miss Fannie Borders, 1 pr socks.  
Miss M. C. Williams, 1 pr socks.  
Miss M. J. Williamson, 1 pr socks, 1 pr drawers.  
Miss J. A. Williamson, 1 pr socks.  
Miss Josie Cranfield, 1 pr socks.  
Mrs N. A. Williamson, 1 pr socks.  
Mrs N. A. Rogers, 1 pr socks.  
Miss Martha Cooper, 4 pr socks.  
Miss May Hinds, 1 pr socks.  
Mrs Mary Havener, one shirt, one comfort, one pr drawers, one quilt, one pr socks.  
Mrs M. H. Johnston, one pr socks.  
Mrs M. A. Dotson, 2 pr socks.  
Miss Ida Johnson, 1 pr socks.  
Mrs W. J. Stewart, 2 pr drawers.  
Miss Mary Cooper, 4 pr socks.  
Miss O. Muesie, one pr socks.  
Miss Lizzie Martin, one blanket, 1 pr of socks.  
Miss Sarah Martin, one pair of pants.  
Miss Josie Martin, one pr of socks.  
Miss Sarah Martin, 3 shirts one pr of drawers.  
Miss Lizzie Moreland one pr drawers.  
Miss R. Reeves, one pr socks.  
Mrs Margaret Reeves, one pr socks.  
Mrs Mary Moreland, one pr socks.  
Mrs L. Cook, one pr socks.  
Mrs Susan Clark, one pr socks.  
Mrs Minerva Daily, 2 pr socks.  
Mrs Bice, one pr socks.  
Mrs Sarah Cranfield, 3 pr drawers.  
Miss J. Cranfield, 3 pr o. socks one shirt.  
Mrs H. Horton, one pr socks.  
Mrs Amanda Morgan, one pr socks.  
Miss Sallie Havener, one pr socks.  
Miss Elliot Watson, one pr socks.  
Mrs Elizabeth Watson, one pr socks.  
Mrs Washington Willis, one suit cotton cloth.  
Miss Carrie Glenn, 4 pr socks.

## List of Casualties in the 25th Ala. Reg., at the battle of Murfreesboro up to the morning of the 3rd Jan. —Lt Col. G. D. Johnston, Comd'g.

Wounded, Lt Col Geo D Johnston, very slightly; Maj. P. D. Castello, mortally; Adjutant John Stout, in the leg. Co A—Lieut Butler commanding—Wounded, J. J. Parker, W. Book, P. Parker slightly; K. Mays, J. H. Adams and A. T. Hart; missing, J. H. Young & W. M. Jackson. Co. B—Lieut. Moore commanding—Wounded, Corp. J. Minchew, H. V. Atkinson, J. M. Michael, T. Bagous, J. S. Compton and W. S. Johnson; missing, J. Thomas. Co. C, Lt Seaford, com. Killed, Lt H. B. Seaford; wounded, Sergt. J. T. Hawkins, Corp. Thos. McCloud; privates C. B. West, P. H. West and G. M. Garner, slightly; W. B. Baxley and S. Ellison; seriously, W. Thomas and W. McGibbony. Co. D, Capt. Morris, com. Killed, Corp. J. Stone; Capt. H. L. Morris, in the leg; Lt G. W. Jones, slightly; private W. J. Craig, slightly; J. P. Ingram, M. V. Cleland, T. M. Humphries and L. Nix; missing, Corp. J. A. Tucker, and privates E. M. Kidd and W. Ross. Co. E, Lt. Gibson, com. Killed, Lt W. C. Gibson and privates B. Jones and Coleman; wounded, Sergt. J. O. Davis and private J. Kilpatrick; seriously, S. J. Blaylock, J. E. McCrary, W. H. Hull; missing J. R. Berry and J. H. Hill. Co. F, Capt. Handley, com.—Killed, private R. Green and —Phillips, wounded, Capt. W. H. Handley; slightly, Lt F. M. Handley, Serg. G. F. Moore, Corp. J. Twilley; privates, G. Burroughs, J. Ingram, W. James, M. Knight, H. J. Loeizer, S. M. Coker and R. Walker; missing, J. Hugging, J. McCullough and W. J. Emerson. Co. G Capt. Patterson, commanding—Killed, Capt. A. Patterson; missing, H. M. Evans; wounded, J. A. Thomas, A. J. East, J. H. Mizel, J. W. Smith, P. C. Williamson, H. H. Smith and A. M. Ashcraft slightly. Co. H, Lt Johnson, commanding—Wounded, Lt R. Spence, slightly, and privates J. E. Grace, slightly, and A. Watson slightly; missing, J. Jordan & J. R. Stone. Co. I, Capt W. P. Howell, commanding—Killed, Sergt. C. W. Roper, & private S. B. Phillips. Wounded, W. A. Pool, seriously; J. W. Ezzell, mortally; D. P. Roberts, slightly; J. M. Brown, slightly; G. W. Abney, slightly; C. C. Stephenson, slightly; J. C. Miles, slightly, and Sergt. J. H. Grubbs, slightly; W. Wood missing. Co. K, Lt Board, commanding. Killed, J. B. Peacock, J. Sexton and W. E. Harper; wounded, Lt J. H. Board, slightly; Lt J. Brannon, slightly; Corporal D. King and privates S. L. Penke, W. G. Yelverton, J. E. Jones, J. N. Langley, W. J. Deal, J. C. Sheane, W. W. Braxwell, J. W. Jones, Henry Jones, J. M. Commander, E. D. Miller, A. S. Arnold and Geo. King; missing J. T. Blue and J. Taylor.

## SICKNESS IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond Examiner of the 29th ult. furnishes the following unfavorable account of the health of that city:

For eighteen months Richmond has been the chief hospital of a great army, numbering at different times from seventy-five to two hundred thousand men, some of whom were, as is the case with armies, at all times affected with every known distemper. Since the first of July last, great battles have been fought in quick succession, thousands of the wounded have been hurried hither, some to recover, but many to languish and die. The tainted breath of these thousands, and the gangrene and decomposition of the hospitals has poisoned the very air. Diseases unknown to our climate have spread from the hospitals, and are dealing death in every street.—Typhoid fever, camp fever, typhoid pneumonia, diphtheria, scarlet fever, all of the most malignant character are daily carrying off young and heretofore healthy citizens. Small-pox, too, is on the increase, and of a type which defies treatment. The city hospital is filled to suffocation with its victims, while the Confederate Government has a large hospital in the city and another at Howard's Grove, which are also full. In addition to the terrible diseases we have enumerated, another still more dreadful and loathsome has recently manifested its presence in our midst. The doctors say it is malignant scarlet fever. Its symptoms are multiform. In some cases it comes on with a dull feeling about the head, as of an incipient cold, pains in the back and sore throat. During the paroxysms of the fever which supervenes, blood gushes from the nose, eyes and ears of the patient, and mortification frequently precedes death. The disease terminates fatally in from three to six days. This dreadful scourge is yet rare in appearance, but, taking into consideration the direct causes of disease in the city, which we have barely glanced at, without detailing half their extent, it

cannot be matter of surprise, should it become epidemic. There are here, unhappily, all the conditions necessary for the generation and propagation of the deadliest plague that ever afflicted any city of the earth: a dense population living in crowded hotels and boarding-houses, working in crowded shops and offices and walking in crowded streets, and all breathing air tainted and poisoned by thousands of sick, wounded and dying.

## Gambling in Richmond.

The following picture of the gambling houses of Richmond presents a view of the progress in vice of the capital that promises to more than rival Washington in the palmy days of its corruption, public and private. It is copied from the Richmond Examiner:

"We are informed that there are not less than forty well-known gambling establishments in this city. The expense of maintaining these establishments is enormous. The market bill alone of one of these fashionable houses is said to average a hundred dollars a day. Notwithstanding their vast expenditures in sumptuous repasts, in free liquor, in princely upholstery, and in enormous rents, these houses can make money like the mints of Geni. The gamblers have glutted with money certain classes of Richmond; they put up the price of every luxury; they toy and wanton with money in all sorts of giddy and fantastic extravagance, and throw Confederate notes to the winds as if they grew on trees. Recently a bid for eighty five thousand dollars was made by a gambler in this city for a princely landed estate in this vicinity, the name of which is historical. It is a fearful calculation that undertakes to determine the sources from which this great glut of grain comes. A portion of it is wrung from ruined lives and broken hearts; but the cup of private misery alone is not sufficient to account for the stream of ill-gotten wealth poured out from the gambling establishments in this city. Much of their gain is the money of the Government, squandered at the gambling tables by Commissioners, and others who have the use of public funds. These are the distinguished victims for whom the net is spread and the softest word spoken, and it is through their temptation and fall, and the desperate dishonesty of the man who stakes the money of another, that the gambler makes his bulkiest and easiest gains.

The following is an official dispatch: CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5. To Gen. J. Cooper, A. A. G.: We retire from Murfreesboro, in perfect good order. All the stores were saved.—About 4,000 prisoners, 5,000 stand of small arms, and 24 cannon, brass and steel, have already been received. [Signed] B. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

## CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 3.

Among the prisoners brought here within the last two days, 78 Yankee regiments were represented. Three cars in a train laden with our wounded were jerked from the track six miles from Bridgeport, on Friday evening last and seven soldiers were killed. The train was coming from Murfreesboro.

## RICHMOND, Jan. 4.

Advices from Bristol, Tenn., to the 1st inst., state that the damage done to the bridges, is not as serious as, at first supposed. Gen. Marshall is said to be in pursuit of the enemy, and it was thought would overtake them in the vicinity of Morcasin Gap.

The force of Federals at Winchester is estimated at 2,000.

Their pickets extend to Middleton.

## The following despatches have been published in Northern papers:

## NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.

The Federals encountered the rebels on the 20th near Stewart's creek. Heavy skirmishing ensued, when the rebels were driven back with a loss of 100 prisoners, and many killed and wounded.—The fight continued, until one p.m. 31st ult, at which time we had maintained our position. Union loss extremely heavy.—Among the killed are Gen. Fills, Col. Garcelle, (Rosecrank's chief of staff,) Gen. Willic, of Indiana; Col. Kelley, of 2d Ohio; Col. Shaffer, acting Brig. Gen.; Col. Farmer, of 15th Ky.; Col. Jones, of 35th Indiana; Col. Carpenter and Col. McCre, of 15th Wisconsin; Col. Jones, 24th Ohio, and Col. Cotton, 6th Ky.

Gen. Kirk of Ill., Gen. Wood of Ind., Gen. VanCleave and Maj. Gen. Roseau, of Ky., all wounded, besides many other General officers. The 21st 25th and 35th Illinois regiments lost two thirds. The 15th and 35th Ohio lost one half their number. Other regiments lost heavily.—Total killed and wounded estimated at 25,000. The rebel loss much heavier. We have captured 500 prisoners.

Latest accounts from Murfreesboro say we occupy Murfreesboro. The Rebels are in full retreat. The Herald makes editorial commentation on the battle, and says J. H. Grubbs, slightly; W. Wood missing.

Gold advanced to 134, Exchange 118 Cotton 68.

## From the Selma Reporter.

## RICHMOND, Jan. 7.

The loss of the Monitor is confirmed. A dispatch to the Yankee Secretary of the Navy, says the Monitor in tow of the Rhode Island, passed Hatteras shore on Tuesday afternoon. At 1:30 a.m. on Wednesday, the Monitor, having sprung a leak, went down during a blow. 29 lives lost.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of the 3d inst., says it is rumored that Lincoln is about to take the field in person in Virginia. The Herald says that Lincoln's proclamation is the last card of the Jacobins.

Jan. 10, 1862.—J. Y.

# Latest News.



## From the Atlanta Confederacy.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—6 P. M.

The Enquirer has Northern dates to the 2d.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, that all persons held as slaves in designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free.—He further declares that such persons will be received into the armed service of the United States. Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, he invokes the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

Gen. Butler arrived in New York on the 1st. No mention is made of any public reception. He proceeded to Washington Friday.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, states that the late foreign news confirms the belief that the French Emperor designs to persist in his mediation scheme, even if he has to proceed alone.

Gov. Seymour was inaugurated Governor of New York on January 1. Seymour made no address, and spoke only a few words, saying that he would send in his message to the Legislature.

## The following is an official dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5. To Gen. J. Cooper, A. A. G.:

We retire from Murfreesboro, in perfect good order. All the stores were saved.—About 4,000 prisoners, 5,000 stand of small arms, and 24 cannon, brass and steel, have already been received. [Signed] B. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

## CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 3.

Among the prisoners brought here within the last two days, 78 Yankee regiments were represented. Three cars in a train laden with our wounded were jerked from the track six miles from Bridgeport, on Friday evening last and seven soldiers were killed. The train was coming from Murfreesboro.

## RICHMOND, Jan. 4.

Advices from Bristol, Tenn., to the 1st inst., state that the damage done to the bridges, is not as serious as, at first supposed. Gen. Marshall is said to be in pursuit of the enemy, and it was thought would overtake them in the vicinity of Morcasin Gap.

The force of Federals at Winchester is estimated at 2,000.

Their pickets extend to Middleton.

## The following despatches have been published in Northern papers:

## NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.

The Federals encountered the rebels on the 20th near Stewart's creek. Heavy skirmishing ensued, when the rebels were driven back with a loss of 100 prisoners, and many killed and wounded.—The fight continued, until one p.m. 31st ult, at which time we had maintained our position. Union loss extremely heavy.—Among the killed are Gen. Fills, Col. Garcelle, (Rosecrank's chief of staff,) Gen. Willic, of Indiana; Col. Kelley, of 2d Ohio; Col. Shaffer, acting Brig. Gen.; Col. Farmer, of 15th Ky.; Col. Jones, of 35th Indiana; Col. Carpenter and Col. McCre, of 15th Wisconsin; Col. Jones, 24th Ohio, and Col. Cotton, 6th Ky.

Gen. Kirk of Ill., Gen. Wood of Ind., Gen. VanCleave and Maj. Gen. Roseau, of Ky., all wounded, besides many other General officers. The 21st 25th and 35th Illinois regiments lost two thirds. The 15th and 35th Ohio lost one half their number. Other regiments lost heavily.—Total killed and wounded estimated at 25,000. The rebel loss much heavier. We have captured 500 prisoners.

Latest accounts from Murfreesboro say we occupy Murfreesboro. The Rebels are in full retreat. The Herald makes editorial commentation on the battle, and says J. H. Grubbs, slightly; W. Wood missing.

Gold advanced to 134, Exchange 118 Cotton 68.

## From the Selma Reporter.

## RICHMOND, Jan. 7.

The loss of the Monitor is confirmed. A dispatch to the Yankee Secretary of the Navy, says the Monitor in tow of the Rhode Island, passed Hatteras shore on Tuesday afternoon. At 1:30 a.m. on Wednesday, the Monitor, having sprung a leak, went down during a blow. 29 lives lost.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of the 3d inst., says it is rumored that Lincoln is about to take the field in person in Virginia. The Herald says that Lincoln's proclamation is the last card of the Jacobins.

and will determine the success or failure of the administration, with chances heavily against its success. It says it is impracticable, ill-timed and full of chief.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7. A correspondent of the Chicago Times says that, in response to a circular from Gov. Robinson, two thirds of the members of the Kentucky Legislature have declared in favor of taking the State out of the Union, if Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is enforced.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7. The House Delegates met at 2 p.m. today. Hugh W. Shoffey of Staunton was elected speaker, vice Gen. Gen. Keim resigned.

The Governor's Message was received and read. It is a lengthy but interesting document.

The House by resolution fixed Tuesday, the 13th, to elect a Confederate States Senator, vice Hon. Ballard Preston, dead.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7. In the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Friday, the 3d inst., the steamer Alabama was taken up, when one member said, there were vessels searching for her, and that in the forthcoming raising of the blockade at Wilmington, the blocking squadron there would join in the pursuit.

## RICHMOND, Jan. 7.

A dispatch received here from Chattanooga, says that our army fell back from Murfreesboro on Saturday night, after a terrible repulse of Bragg's Division on Friday evening. The enemy occupied Murfreesboro on the morning of the 5th.

McClellan is to be sent to Fortress Monroe to organize. The Herald says, he will soon resume offensive operations against Richmond, by way of James River.

Hampton made a dash into Dumfries on Friday and captured wagons, stores, &c.

Lincoln has approved the bill admitting Western Virginia, as a State of the Union, after keeping it in his pocket nine days.

## MOBILE, Jan. 7.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Grenada 6th inst., which says one of Gen. Forrest's Aids has arrived this evening, who reports the capture of Trenton, Union City and Humboldt, with over 2,000 prisoners, two cannon, and a large amount of stores.

The attack on Jackson was a faint to cover their operations.

The railroad is destroyed between Jackson, Tenn., and Columbus, Ky.

## RICHMOND, Jan. 7.

The chief points of interest in Gov. Letcher's Message, are those in which he refers to the state of the country and the view of extinction.

The Governor says it will be a matter of amusement in after times, that a Government, great and noble as ours was, should have been sacrificed to the fell spirit of a wild and reckless fanaticism—that a large portion of her people should be so unholy and wicked, as to make war upon the institutions of a minority and drive them into revolution for their defense and preservation. But however this may be, it is certain that the Union is dissolved, and equally certain that we can never again be reunited and the man who preaches the doctrine of reconstruction, is a traitor, and deserves a traitor's doom.

In reference to the admission of forty five counties of Virginia as a State, by the Federal Congress, the Governor says it clearly indicates that that Government has no longer any hopes of the subjugation of the South. He says: "I cannot suppose in any treaty of peace that may be agreed upon, that Virginia will ever recognize this division of her



known whether the fugitives had been captured or not.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 8.

It is believed that our army will do the line of Duck River.

Murfreesboro is said to be unoccupied by either force.

Morgan and Forrest have returned. They captured and paroled three thousand prisoners and killed and wounded a large number.

REICHMOND, Jan. 8.

The Tribune of the 5th contains dispatches from Cairo, announcing Federal success at Vicksburg.

The Tribune's Holly Springs correspondent estimates the loss by Van Dorn's raid upon that place at six millions of dollars.

The Federal gunboat Saxon, was captured off the Eastern coast of Florida, with soldiers, Francis Prior, George and Agnes, and Alice.

REICHMOND, Jan. 8.

The Evening News has the following interesting intelligence from headquarters, from the N. O. Delta of the 6th inst.

In Galveston Harbor, the Texas Rebel boarded the Federal war steamer Harriet Lane, and after a desperate fight captured her. Commodore Kearsaw commanding the Federal fleet, flew up one of his gunboats—the Westfield—to prevent her falling into rebel hands. But she escaped. The rebels also captured two companies of Massachusetts volunteers.

The Evening News has a dispatch from the Chattanooga Delta of the 6th inst. It says—Gen. Bragg made a speech at Decatur, on Monday, to the citizens of that place and vicinity assuring them that he did not mean to desert them, but would make a stand between Leavenworth and Tullahoma. He said he felt back because our troops needed repose—being perfectly exhausted. He said our loss was 7,000. The enemy's loss was between 15,000 and 20,000. The enemy has advanced his lines six miles this side of Murfreesboro. He has been guilty of the most outrageous enormities—stealing private property, robbing peaceful citizens and running off negroes.

REICHMOND, Jan. 7.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 4th has been received at Iron Station. It has no general news of importance.

The Paris correspondent of the Commercial under date of Dec. 15, says that there is no doubt of a secret league between Shidell and the French Government, Shidell being naturally interested in the affairs of New Orleans, where his property has been confiscated, and the French Government looks upon Louisiana as almost a French province. The arrival of a French fleet at New Orleans would be received with great joy by Southerners, and official journals have announced the fact in terms which would have been offensive to any Government but that of the United States, although indications for a moment are, that while a better feeling is growing up towards us in England, the contrary is true in France.

General Wool has superseded Morgan in command of the Department of New York.

Smith of the interior, has resigned and gone home.

Rumor says that Lincoln was shot at and his coachman wounded, while riding through the streets, on New Year's Eve.

A grand reception was given by the President, and it was largely attended by Congressmen and Foreign Ministers.

The Enquirer says that they made desperate exertions to cut Grant's army off. It says the movement was planned by Jeff Davis himself, but it has signally failed.

Capt. Burke, of the Trent, reports the destruction of his vessel by a new rebel privateer, on the 8th of Dec. Himself and crew were sent adrift.

Nothing later or interesting from Murfreesboro.

REICHMOND, Jan. 8.

The Herald of the 5th has an editorial on the prospect of intervention in American affairs by Napoleon. It says the French Emperor will address another circular to the Courts of England and Russia, urging immediate intervention, and the chances are that these accords to his demand. This will be a prelude to a recognition by France alone. Napoleon will say: "I appealed to you twice to act with me; you refused; my necessities will break no more delay. I recognize the Southern Confederacy. My people are starving; I must have cotton."

The Herald intimates that a powerful French fleet of iron-plated frigates are now in American waters, which are to act as circumstances may dictate, in case of the recognition of the Jeff Davis Government. The emancipation proclamation is another inducement to Napoleon to interfere as all chances for cotton are ended, unless that question is settled. He will pretend that fearful crimes and horrors will flow out of the working of the Decree, throughout the South, and humanity demands interference. France and England both see that their supplies of cotton will be short if the slaves are freed. The French Minister at Washington it is said, openly states that during this month his Government will mediate in favor of the South. This assertion of M. Maret, it is true, is a mere question at an end. The Herald adds: "We must prepare to sustain with all our force the integrity of the Republic."

REICHMOND, Jan. 8.

The Advertiser and Register has the following private despatch:

DECATUR, Tenn., Jan. 7.

Hon. John Forsyth:

Being outnumbered more than two to one by the enemy, our troops utterly exhausted by six days exposure to the cold and rain, and four days incessant fighting, with the loss of one-fourth of their whole number in killed and wounded, Gen. Bragg determined to fall back behind Duck River. After a reconnaissance in the enemy's rear, which showed that he was receiving large reinforcements from Kentucky, by a skillful night march, covered by admirable cavalry—Wheeler's and W. H. T. A. S.—the whole army, with all its supplies and captured arms, is now concentrating in a few lines, ready for the enemy, whenever he shall advance.

Since this army crossed the Tennessee river in November, we have captured 9,500 prisoners, over forty pieces of forty pieces of artillery, 8,000 small arms and 800 wagons.

(Signal)

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, 8th inst., says the New Orleans Delta of the 2d inst., received at Pontchartrou has the following:

About 2 o'clock on New Year's morning four rebel gunboats, came down Buffalo Bayou into Galveston Bay, ran along-side the steamer Harriet Lane, one each side, the rebel sharpshooters then commenced an assault on her, and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners and Captain Wainwright, her commander. The assailants then boarded her and after a desperate struggle captured her. The rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton after the manner of boats in New Orleans, known as the Montgomery fleet. The Westfield, under the command of Com. Kearsaw, determined not to be taken, after consulting officers and men, all agreeing they blew her up with all on board, including himself, only eight escaping. The balance of the Yankee fleet, one transport, 2 coal boats at the wharf, together with two companies of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, were captured.

A Federal vessel was placed outside the harbor to watch the Harriet Lane, and prevent the Confederates from sending her to sea.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 8.

A special courier from Kingston, says the enemy are making immense preparations to advance. Reinforcements are daily arriving from Suffolk. The Yankees at Morehead city and Newbern number fifty thousand, under the command of Foster. Butler is not there. A simultaneous attack on Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon and Goldsboro, was probably made, to prevent reinforcements being sent being sent to either place. The enemy are now cooking warping rations.

The iron-clad Passaic was towed into Beaufort harbor, N. C. disabled, with loss of her turret and guns, leaking. Her pumps were kept continually going. The steamer that towed the Monitor has not been heard from; there is great consternation among the Yankees at the losses of their vessels.

A negro challenged Col. Weeks of a New York Regiment to fight him a duel. He sent a white man as second. Weeks refused it and resigned in disgust.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 8.

There is a rumor that Rosenkrantz's army has returned to Nashville, leaving a small garrison at Murfreesboro.

Gen. Bragg's headquarters are at Winchester. He will make a line of defense between Winchester and Shelbyville.

It is probable that the Abolition army will not be ready for offensive operations under a month.

Our troops as a general thing, approve of Bragg's course in falling back. They were too much exhausted to continue longer on the field.

REICHMOND, Jan. 8.

The European news is quite interesting, and occupies much space in the Herald and Times. The first class steamer Valen has been sold to the Confederates, and was about to start on a cruise.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star says that there is not a doubt that there is not a doubt that the distressed condition of the manufacturing districts in France, inclines the emperor to listen more attentively to Shidell than he otherwise would have done.

The Paris-Montieur says some journals exaggerate the evidence of the course of France when offering mediation in American affairs, and entirely misunderstand its character. The distress in certain manufacturing districts in France and England threaten to lead to serious results.

The York River train brings intelligence of a Yankee raid by 300 or 400 cavalry. Four gunboats are in the vicinity of White House, on the Pamunkey river, 35 miles from Richmond. The marauders destroyed several oyster sheds and sloops, and fired on the train, which sustained no injury.

Resolutions were introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates to-day, declaring the determination of the State to guarantee to the Confederate Government the payment of her proportion of the war debt, and pledging the faith of the State for the same. Also a proposition to enroll and organize all exempt in the State into brigades, regiments and companies; to be subject to the call of the Governor in case of necessity. There is but little doubt of their adoption.

Northern dates of the 6th have been received.

Rosenkrantz' official report of the battle of Murfreesboro, says the fight ended on Saturday in the total defeat of the Rebels and their disorderly flight to Tullahoma. The fight continued from Tuesday to Saturday. By Medical Directors he estimates the wounded at 5000 and the killed at 1,000.

The Memphis Bulletin says that Vicksburg surrendered to Sherman after five days fighting. The whole Union force at Vicksburg is estimated at 4,000. Banks and Farragut were expected there.

A bill has been introduced into the Yankee Congress authorizing the issue of \$300,000,000 more of Treasury notes, and recommends an additional issue of \$500,000,000 six per cent, redeemable in two and three years, and \$500,000,000 in twenty years.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 10.

The Rebel publishes the following dispatch from an official source:

WINCHESTER, Jan. 9.—Morgan's Report of his expedition shows two thousand paroled prisoners, several hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and property destroyed.

Forrest's Report shows fifteen hundred prisoners, one thousand of the enemy killed and wounded, an immense quantity of arms, ammunition and stores destroyed, and his whole command splendidly equipped.

Our operations at Murfreesboro include the capture of four thousand five hundred prisoners, besides two thousand captured at Hartselle and around Nashville, summing up ten thousand prisoners in less than a month. We also captured and sent to the rear, thirty cannon, six thousand small arms and two thousand in the hands of our troops and one thousand wagons destroyed and the mules and harness secured.

The enemy's killed and wounded is estimated at 20,000, including seven Generals.

REICHMOND, Jan. 10.

The following is a portion of an official dispatch from Vicksburg, dated the 8th:

"From the latest information, I am satisfied that the enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only seven gunboats between the mouth of the Yazoo River, and Milliken's Bend. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger. We intend to hold it."

[Signed] J. C. FEMBERTON.

Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Yankee Losses at Fredericksburg.

We find in the Louisville Journal of the 19th, the following account of the Yankee losses at Fredericksburg, as given by a correspondent of the New York Tribune:

It is not using too strong an expression to say that in this battle we were butchered. The loss of the enemy in comparison with our own must be insignificant. More than half the division of Gen. French were placed hors de combat before they had fired a shot, having orders to withhold their fire, charge bayonets, and rush upon the extruded elements. They anticipated no obstacle until they should meet in a hand to hand fight on the crest of the first range of hills, but how little they knew the foe they had to deal with; lying close upon the earth behind a low stone wall, a half destroyed fence, which we had not taken into our calculations as obstacles.

The enemy watched the approach of French, until every man in battle line came under the aim of the best sharpshooters in the rebel army, and in an instant, almost before the fence itself was discovered to be an obstacle along their route, a thick line of flame and smoke streamed above the fence and wall, and the moment the first volley was fired, 60 pieces of artillery, charged with grape and canister, sent their infernal contents straight through our advancing lines, raking them in front and upon both flanks. Destruction so terrible never before has been seen during this war. French went into battle with 7,000 men, and two days after the battle, only 1,200 men have reported to him.

The entire loss of the corps of Couch, consisting of the divisions of Howard, French and Hancock, and which the morning up to the battle, contained 40 regiments, old and new, amounting to at least 25,000 is now but 15,000.

[From the Southerner.]

To Dye Scarlet.

For 5 pounds of wool take 2 ounces pulverized cochineal, 2 ounces cream tartar, boil 15 minutes, then add 1 ounce muriatic of tin, put in the thread and simmer for 30 minutes, then a 30 minutes and simmer again for 30 minutes and the work is done.

For Cotton add to the above preparation 1 pound of red wood, 4 ounces linseed oil and 4 ounces of allum, simmer and air as above.

A singular feature of this war is the youthfulness of many of our distinguished military officers. The "gallant Pelham," as Gen. Lee calls him, is an Alabamian about 20 years old; Pegram of the Parrott Battery, is hardly 21; Latimer, the Captain of the Letcher Artillery, is only 17; and Dearing, of Lytham's old battery, is not above 22 or 23.

SALT.

A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at a bargain.

Apply to

BUNN & FRANK.

OBITUARY.

Joseph W. Baw was born July 5th A. D. 1834, in Calhoun County Ala. A few years ago he emigrated to Texas. On the 10th of May 1862, he joined the Confederate Army—he was a faithful soldier, and was much esteemed by his fellow soldiers. On the 17th day of Oct., 1862, in the State of Mississippi, he fell a victim to the relentless hand of death from the effect of measles.

In the 14th year of his age, he sought and obtained religion and joined the M. E. Church from which time till death terminated his career, he distinguished himself in all the relations of life as a devoted christian, and when it was announced that death was approaching, he was not alarmed, but met the grim monster with firmness, being perfectly resigned to the will of God. May his wife and his three dear little children, his many friends and relations all endeavor so to live that they may meet him in that world of eternal delight where parting is never known.

Our brethren give to relatives of joy, Where praise and love is employed, His face on earth we'll see no more, But hope to meet him on that eternal shore.

R. G. R.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In Cherokee County, on the 17th Dec. 1862, Mary A. E. eldest daughter of W. H. and M. E. Graham, aged 8 years 4 months and 17 days. Little Mary was one whom every one loved—kind and gentle in disposition—she won all. She possessed an intellect beyond her years, which had begun to expand and unfold its astonishing powers to fond parents and relatives, when the lovely bud was snatched from the parent stem and borne to a more genial clime, the celestial garden there to bloom in beauty beside the little angel sister who had preceded her to the bright home of the blest. Intimate associations of teacher and pupil had endeared her to me very much. Her gentleness, patience and industry astonished while it pleased me. I well remember and doubtless many who read this will also remember that but a day or two before she was seized with her last illness, two of her little schoolmates got angry about a trifle, and from high words, proceeded to blows. Mary stepped between them and finally succeeded in calming their excited feelings. "Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God."

Throughout her last illness, she was patient and resigned. I was debarred from visiting her, and saw her but twice during her illness. The first time the little feverish hand was eagerly extended, and the eye kindled with looks of recognition. The last time though I stooped over her, took her hand and called her name, she knew me not. Her sufferings were extreme, caused by White Swelling and Diphtheria; yet save a restless moaning, she showed no signs of impatience. Weep not fond parents your child is but gone before you—your treasures in heaven are accumulating, two angel cherubs wait you there now.

To mourning saints whose streaming tears,

Flow o'er your children dead,

Say not in transports of despair,

That all your hopes are fled.

Jacksonville, Dec 27th. EMMA

OBITUARY.

John Duncan of company K. 48th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, who for the love of his fire-side, forsook a wife and four little children who were dependent on him for support, and volunteered his services as a private soldier for three years or the war on the 31 of May 1862; and after a long spell of fever, he died in the hospital at Richmond Virginia August 13th 1862. Though he did not have the opportunity of battle yet he is entitled to all the honors of a patriotic and obedient soldier. He was a resident of Calhoun County, Alabama where his family are left to mourn his loss as one of the many troubles of war. He was a devoted husband and father and provided for his own household; and was a pious and devoted member of the Methodist church, and his many friends can only hope to meet him in Heaven where troubles will cease and partings will be no more.

SERGT. W. H. McCLATH.

DIED—At his residence near Alexandria, on 1st Dec. 1862 Zion Goodlett, aged 73 years. Mr. Goodlett was born in Greenville District South Carolina, in the year 1789 and removed with his family to Calhoun County Ala., in 1833 or 34. In early life he professed a hope in Christ, and joined the Baptist Church, after moving to this county he joined the Mt. Zion Baptist church, and departed himself as a true and consistent christian until he was called to his home in heaven. He was a kind and an affectionate husband and father, a faithful friend and an honest man. He left an interesting family to mourn their bereavement Greenville (S. C. Patriot, and Mountaineer, please copy.

OBITUARY.

The subject of this notice William Albert Graham, son of John R. and Elizabeth Graham of Ladiga, Ala., died in Richmond Va., Jan. 27th 1862, of wounds received the day previous while boldly and fearlessly charging the enemy's fortifications near Mechanicsville, in the battles below Richmond. He was born 27th December 1842, and enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States 3d September 1861, and although very young he could not be contented longer while his comrades were taking up arms in defence of our country, and though young and tender he had no su-

periors as a soldier, he had a benevolent and warm heart, he was esteemed by his officers as one of the best soldiers in the company of which he was a member, nothing that he had received from home from an affectionate mother or loving sisters, was thought to be too good to be divided with his officers or messmates, and he thought it no hardship to arise at any hour of night the coldest and worst nights of last winter to confer a favor on one of his officers, and he was so kind and obliging to his officers that when one of them was absent from the company, he was taken into the officers' tent to sleep and fare with them. And at no time during his term of service did his officers have to complain of him for not discharging his duty as a soldier or for any other cause; they called Albert their pet. He was also much esteemed by his messmates and the entire company, he was full of life and a ways made those around him cheerful, by his kindness and smiles, but like thousands of other brave soldiers, he has offered his precious life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country. When he reached the hospital he was unconscious and soon died, not being able to tell who he was or to what command he belonged, so that no traces of his grave can be found and known as his, though he was interred in the soldiers burying ground by his comrades, and by his brave Capt. who fell the next day, yet we are not as those who have no hope, for we believe he was a christian and will rise again to live above the skies. He professed conversion and joined the Baptist church in the Summer of 1858 and lived a consistent member up to the time of his death. He leaves a father, mother, sisters, brothers and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss but we should not grieve for him, he is better off than us, he is free from war.

So farewell dear Albert till thou arise, We hope to meet thee in the skies.

E. T. S.

WANTED.

One hundred persons between the ages of 16 and 18, and 45 and 60, to form a company and drill monthly; as it has already been intimated by the Governor, that persons of these ages will probably be required to do military service. We propose to all who desire voluntarily to defend their common country, to forward their names to the subscriber at Morrisville, Ala.

Jan. 6th 1863 E. M. HARRIS.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Jacksonville up to Jan. 12th, 1863.

A.

Alford, Thomas.

B.

Burnett, Mrs. S. L.; Baird, G. W.; Barfield, Mrs. Rebecca; Briant, Wm.

C.

Cornelius, John; Cochran, Mrs. Elizabeth; Clark, Thomas; Cannon, Mrs. Lucy; Cunningham, Mark; Cannon, Mr. Robert.

D.

Davis, John; Davis, Mrs. Parthena; Dairs, Mrs. Francis; Duckett, Sarah A.

E.

Edmondson, Miss Nancy; Edmondson Mrs. Charity.

F.

Ford, John; Ford, Cicero D.; Finch, Mrs. S. D.; French, G. D.

G.

Gordon, David A.; Griffin A. B.; Griffith, Mrs. L. E.; Gillams, Miss Margaret; Gilliam, Miss Elmina; Gudge, Henry.

H.

Henderson, Mrs. S. Hughes, Mrs. Sarah; Henderson, Mrs. L. E. Hill, Landers; Hatfield, H. H.; Hughes C. B.

J.

James, M. E. J.; Jackson, A. J.; Jones, Henry A.; Jones, H. H.; Johnson, D. D.

K.

Kilgon, James F.; King & Fishla.

L.

Lee, Willis; Lancaster, Mrs. Caroline; Latta, Mrs. Mary Ann; Laughlin, L. B.; Landers, Richard; Lot, John; Latta, J. J.

M.

McGahren, Mrs. Rachel; Mathews, Mrs. M. J. J.; Morrison, Mrs. Emma; McKinney, Mrs. J. E.; Mullins D. D.; Moore Samuel.

N.

Nichols, Mrs. E. A.; Neighbors, Mrs. Lee; Nelson, Miss A. L.

O.

Officer, Enrolling.

P.

Prater, Mrs. Martha; Powell, Mrs. Martha; Pruitt, S. C. Davis; Porter, Mrs. J. W.; Propp, Miss Mary J.; Phillips, Mrs. Charles; Prater, Miss Martha A.; Palmer, Mrs. F. M.

R.

Read, Miss A. T. 2; Rhine, Mrs. M. E. Reese, Dr. A. G.; Reid, Mrs. W. H.; Rogers, Wm. L.; Roberts A. J.; Robinson, Miss Ann M.; Ramsey, Mrs. Julia Ann; Robinson, Capt. Read, Mrs. W. A.; Roberts, Miss Cynthia E.

S.

Simmons, Samuel; Smith, Miss Martha Smith, Miss Martha J. 2; Smith, Mrs. F. M. 2; Smith, Miss M. S. 2; Smith, Mrs. H. S.; Smith, Mrs. H. J.; Scott, Miss Lavina.

T.

Thomas, Mrs. Susan H.; Thomas, Mrs. L. A.; Thomas Mrs. Mary; Thomas, Miss Sarah; Thomas, Mrs. Josephine; Turner M. J.

V.

Viles, Mrs. Mary.

W.

Walls, Thomas; Wallace, T. J.; Wallis, A. H.; Wright, Thomas, White, Mrs. Rebecca; Wigginton, Mrs. Mary A.; Weaver, Mr. M. A.; Weakly, R. D.; Weaver, Miss Virginia E.; Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth; White Mrs. Mary Jane; Wells Miss Mary E.; Walker, Miss Ginnet; Walker, James M., Esq.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

All those indebted to the firm of Thos. J. & Wiley P. Mangham, either by subscription or advertising are earnestly requested to call on E. Goode or J. C. Montgomery Esq., at Ashville, Ala., and pay up. We give this notice that those who are in arrears to us may call and save cost and trouble, as we will be compelled to sue.

T. J. & W. P. MANGHAM.

Jan. 8th 1863. ut.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

THE undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Baker Dulaney late of Calhoun County, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order of Sale, granted on the 8th day of January 1863 by the honorable the Probate Court of said county, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale,

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY.

At the residence of said Baker Dulaney, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of eleven negroes to wit:

PETER, Man, 46 years old.

CHANEY, woman 32 yrs old.

BOWDEN, boy 10 years old.

NANCY, girl, 7 years old.

ABILENE and 3 children.

CATHERINE twelve years old.

LAURA 8 years old.

MARTHA, 6 years old.

The said property will be sold for CASH. No property to be removed until purchase money is all.

E. MCLELLAN, Admr

Notice Land Buyers.

I am now offering for sale in Confederate Territory, my valuable plantation, lying on the Big Tallapoosa River, west side, 2 miles above Rebel's Bridge, on the road leading from Tallapoosa Factory to Cedar Town, Ga., containing 300 acres, 50 cleared and 250, bottom land, all in a high state of cultivation, well watered, a beautiful location, buildings ordinary, healthy and convenient to schools and churches. Persons wishing to examine the place during the absence in the army, can call on my wife Mary L. Anderson, on the premises, or J. W. Denison, on the adjoining farm.

W. H. ANDERSON.

Jan. 12, 1863.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Cynthia Love, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Ala. on the 26th day of Nov. 1862, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan. 18. DAVID H. LOVE, Adm.

NOTICE.

Several members of Co. (C.) 5th Ala. Bat., are now in Calhoun Co., Ala., and have been for so long a time that I have adopted this method of warning them that it is my duty to report them as deserters, and intend doing so, unless they send me regularly, certificates from some respectable physician of their continued disability and I will state that this opinion is quite prevalent, that certificates are frequently given by family physicians without a thorough examination. The persuasion of inconsiderate friends many times have a tendency to cause forlorn soldiers to remain at home longer than necessary.

Particular attention to the above may prove beneficial to some one.

S. D. STEWART.

Capt. Co. (C.) 5th Ala. Bat.

Salt, Salt, Salt!

I have 200 sacks of Salt for sale, and am now distributing it. This is Alabama Salt, a white and beautiful article. On Friday next I will have on hand 50 sacks of Virginia Salt, which will be distributed exclusively among the indigent families of about soldiers.

Jan. 8, 1863.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

VALUABLE COONSA RIVER Plantation for Sale.

SITUATION immediately opposite to the Town of Gadsden, Ala. There is 900 Acres in the tract—400 acres in a high state of cultivation. Five pure never-failing springs on the place—greater portion of the open and superior bottom land.

A great bargain will be given—apply to D. A. MILLER, on the premises, or R. B. KYLE, Gadsden, Ala. Confederate 8 per cent. Bonds preferred in payment.

Jackson, Ala. Jan. 1, 1863.—31.

\$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the undersigned, on the night of 20th Dec. inst., a Chestnut colored mare, six years old next Spring, 16 hands high, a bluish in her right eye; a mark where a wart was taken off her right side. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person giving information to me, living at Aurora, Post Office, Marshall County, Ala., leading to her recovery, or \$25 for her delivery to me.

Jan. 8, 1863. W. G. JORDAN.

\$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the undersigned, living 8 miles from Aurora and 16 from Gadsden, Ala. on the 31st of December last, an iron gray mare, six years old next Spring, about 15 hands high, round nosed, has marks on her hind end and throat, and a saddle mark on the right side of her withers, tolerably long mane with the ends chewed off, white on the head of her tail, and a small lump and scar on the front of one of her fore ankles. A reasonable reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery, or \$25 for her delivery to me.

Jan. 8, '63. SHEPHERD MASON.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Robert C. Johnson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Dallas County, on the 27th Nov. last, notice is given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred and those indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

Jan. 8, '63. MARTIN W. JOHNSON, Admr.

dec 25.



# STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs, Blast for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Hoisting, Mill Saws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipes, Steam Cocks, Ganges, &c.

## CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the best GIN GEARING in the country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

## BOILERS.

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylinder Boilers made & repaired. Water Tanks, Blast Pines, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

## MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whimz Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS' TOOLS.—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the best made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment will be warranted to be of the best No. 1 Penna. Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size ball, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE VERY LOW

One 20 Horse Engine,  
One 15 " "  
One 10 " "  
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.  
April 5 1860—ly. Rome, Ga.

## IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF L. H. DAVIN, PORT, late of De Kalb County, Alabama, deceased.

IN the Probate Court of De Kalb County, 17th day of December, 1862. Jesse Sams, Esq., Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said L. H. Davin, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court for the final settlement of his account as said administrator, and the court having appointed the first Monday in February, 1863, to audit, examine and settle said accounts.—Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said Jesse Sams, administrator as aforesaid to have his said accounts presented to the said court for allowance at the said term of the said court to be held at the court house of said county, on the first Monday in February 1863, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exceptions to the said report. And it appearing to the court that the heirs of said estate are non-residents, it is ordered that notice be published for three consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican.

Given under my hand this 17th December, 1862.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,  
Judge of Probate.

Jan. 1, 1863—ly.

Administrator's Notice.  
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Williams, deceased, late of Calhoun County, Alabama, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 1st day of December, 1862, by Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of said county.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time required by law, or the same will be barred, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

JOEL CLAY, Esq.  
Dec. 4.

## NOTICE.

THERE will be a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of Calhoun County held at the Court House of said county on Monday the 10th day of January, 1863, for the purpose of distributing the first instalment of the appropriation fund to the indigent families of absent soldiers. The commissioners are hereby notified to attend.

Jan. 6, 1863.  
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Nov. 20.

## Deceased Soldiers' Claims.

CLAIMS FOR SUPPLIES and every other description of claims against the Government will be attended to by the undersigned. A long and intimate acquaintance with such business justifies him in saying that when entrusted to his care, they will be prosecuted to an early and successful settlement. Correspondents will receive prompt replies to their letters, consulting him in business. His fees except by special agreement, will be 10 percent, on amounts collected. Remittances of the same will be made by checks from the banks, or otherwise if ordered.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.—The undersigned has been produced by her affidavit, and that of one disinterested person, stating the relationship and that there is no other person entitled to claim. For instance, if the claimant be a mother, the affidavit must state that there is living neither wife, child nor father of the deceased; if the father, that there is nothing in the nature of a child, and if the child, that there is no wife. The Magistrate administering the oath should certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the court should verify the same. If the claimant is present in the city, upon application to the undersigned all the papers necessary for procuring the pay, &c. due deceased or discharged soldiers, will be prepared, received for payment, and the proper office, for a fee of \$1 or he will present and obtain the pay on the same at reasonable charge. He takes the liberty of referring to the gentleman named below for testimonials of character, &c.

Richmond, Va.  
Rev. S. M. Thompson, Richmond.  
Rev. S. M. Thompson, Richmond.  
Hon. P. Clayton of Ga., Ass't Sec'y of the Treasury, Richmond.

Hon. Wm. Smith, Col. 36th Regt. Va. Vols.  
Hon. M. Blair, Esq., Commissioner Merchant, Richmond.  
Hon. John B. Clark, Senator, Missouri.  
Hon. John Goode, M. C. Va.  
Hon. John W. Crockett, M. C. Ky.  
Hon. W. Ewing, U. S. Ky.  
Hon. W. W. Ewing, U. S. N. C.  
And the members generally of the Virginia Legislature.

EDWARD M. CLARK,  
No. 3 Law Buildings, 1st floor adjoining  
Sept. 18—Gives.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that there have been the Livery Stables of Private & Farmer, and are now prepared to accommodate travellers by engaging to any point desired, or to hire Horses and Buggies by the day upon accommodating terms.

A number of years experience in the management of horses, gives them confidence in their ability to give satisfaction to those who may desire their aid, and they therefore solicit the liberal patronage of the public.

J. H. SARGENT,  
J. B. GREGG.

## LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that there have been the Livery Stables of Private & Farmer, and are now prepared to accommodate travellers by engaging to any point desired, or to hire Horses and Buggies by the day upon accommodating terms.

A number of years experience in the management of horses, gives them confidence in their ability to give satisfaction to those who may desire their aid, and they therefore solicit the liberal patronage of the public.

J. H. SARGENT,  
J. B. GREGG.

## WARE HOUSE.

BY E. W. PATTISON, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.  
Charge for receiving and weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When reweighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged (to be paid by the purchaser). Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra.

Oct. 18, 1860—Gm.

## THE STEAM MILL.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber at the shortest notice, at the following prices, viz:

All descriptions of pine Plank and Scantling unseasoned, not over 15 inches wide nor 22 feet long, at.....\$1 per 100 feet  
Seasoned Lumber.....25 " "  
All kinds of Lumber.....25 " "  
Over 15 inches wide.....25 " "  
From 20 to 25 feet long.....25 " "  
Over 25 " ".....50 " "  
Pillings & Bittings unseasoned.....25 " "  
Seasoned.....50 " "

I expect to furnish Boards and other kinds of Lumber, for which, with all descriptions of Lumber, all kinds of Produce will be taken. All bills due as soon as sawed.

Aug. 15, 1861.  
S. P. HUNSON.

## DR. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS.

RETURN their friends to the public generally, or no liberal patronage heretofore given, &c. &c. them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office, on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860—ly.

## OXFORD HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTER- TAINMENT, in Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., about seventy yards north-west of the railroad depot. He will be at all times prepared to entertain travellers, and accommodate permanent boarders with the best of the market of the country affords, at reasonable rates. He hopes by strict attention to the comforts and wants of customers to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. B. TURNER, Esq.  
March 13, 1862—ly.

## J. W. BLANDIN, Successor to WEST & BLANDIN, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BOOKS.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, &c.

Aug. 62. Selma, Ala.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county and State, Special Term, Dec. 22, 1862.

THIS day came John Brock, Administrator of the Estate of Lawrence Brock, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, praying for an order of said Court for the sale of the Real Estate belonging to said estate, for distribution among the heirs at law of the said Lawrence Brock, deceased.

Said Real Estate is described as follows, to-wit: Town Lots situated in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and numbered according to the plan of Lot No. 5, Lot No. 68, Lots Nos. 79 and 80, Lot No. 86, Lot No. 88, and Lots Nos. 87 and 88.

Also the following tracts or parcels of Land, to-wit: seven forty acre lots in one tract, known and distinguished as the Peter Bollinger place. Also three forty acre lots in another tract, known and distinguished as the McCollum place; all lying in the County of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

He further alleges that the following persons are the heirs of the said deceased, to-wit:

George Brock, who resides in Cherokee county and State of Georgia, John Brock, the petitioner; Nancy Brock, of full age, who resides in Greenville District and State of South Carolina.

The children of Walker Brock, deceased, to-wit: Thomas Brock, of full age, who resides in the State of Georgia, county unknown; Harriett Garrison, wife of N. Garrison, who resides in Greenville District and State of South Carolina; wife of Lawson Hawkins, (whose name is not remembered) who died, leaving some children, in Jasper county and State of Georgia, names, number, ages and sex unknown. The children of Elizabeth Brock, who married Nicholas Waddle, and died, leaving children in Cherokee County, and State of Georgia, to-wit: Josiah Waddle, who has since died, and it is not known whether he left children or not; Alfred Waddle who resides in the State of Georgia; Martha Gregory, of full age, who resides in Calhoun County, Alabama; and the wife of Silas Payne, name not remembered, and who died leaving children in Cherokee county and State of Georgia. A. M. Gilbreath, Nancy Gilbreath and Lawrence Gilbreath, children of Eubodia Gilbreath, late Eubodia Brock, deceased, who reside in Greenville District and State of South Carolina.

The children of Henry Duncan of whom he has not known or heard any thing for many years.

William H. Burns, son of Juliet Burns, late Juliet Brock, (now deceased), who is of full age, and resides in Greenville District, State of South Carolina.

It is therefore ordered by the court that Thursday the 5th day of February, 1863, be set for the hearing of said petition. It is further ordered, that notice therefore be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county for forty days, prior to said 5th day of February as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at Regular Term of said court to be held at the court house of said county on said 5th day of February next, and defend against said petition, if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods Judge of said court at office, this 22d day of Dec. 1862.

A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate

## BECKER & FRANCIS, General Commission Merchants, SELMA, ALA.

COTTON, FLOUR, LUMBER, and all kinds of Country Produce, or home manufactured Goods sold at the usual rates. We have ample facilities for buying, and particular attention will be paid to this branch of the business.

J. C. FRANCIS, Jr., of Selma, Ala., is our authorized agent at Jacksonville, and all orders or money left with him will be promptly attended to.

Selma, January 20, 1862—ly.

## Improved Merchant Mills.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public generally that their Flouring Mills situated on Tallapoosa Creek, five miles south-west of Jacksonville, has been recently much improved and thoroughly repaired. They are now prepared to manufacture an article of Flour, equal in quality to that of any mills in the country, and as large a quantity to the bushel. They have a good lot with water convenient for the use of persons who may bring wheat from a distance.

They solicit a continuance of the patronage of their old friends and customers, assuring them that their well-earned reputation for promptitude and correct dealing shall be fully maintained. Every effort will be made to accommodate those who come from a distance, so that they may get their grinding done without having to return.

Their SAW MILL is also now in excellent order, and they have on hand a large quantity of almost every variety of Lumber, and will at all times be prepared to fill orders with accuracy and dispatch.

J. A. ADERHOLD,  
T. SPARKS.

June 27, 1863.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Reuben C. Johnson, dead, having been granted to the undersigned by the probate court of De Kalb County, on the 27th Nov. 1862, notice is given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

MARIAN W. JOHNSON, Adm.  
Dec. 25.

## Confederate States of America.

District of Alabama.

IT is hereby ordered that a term of the District Court of the Confederate States be commenced and holden in and for the Northern Division of said District, at the city of Huntsville, on the third Monday, in January next, A. D. 1863.

A true copy. Test BT MOORE,  
Clerk D. C.

## NOTICE.

IT is hereby given, that letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the probate court of De Kalb County, Ala., on the 28th day of Nov. 1862, all persons having claims against said estate, will present them as required by law or they will be barred.

NANCY W. DAVIS, Adm.  
Dec. 25, 1862.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

De Kalb County.

Court of Probate for De Kalb County, Special Term, December 11th, A. D. 1862.

THIS day came Anne Little, late of said County, deceased, and filed her application in writing, under oath, alleging among other things, that it was necessary to sell the property of said estate, for distribution and that the same could be fairly and equitably divided among the heirs of said estate, without a sale thereof, and praying an order of sale to be granted by this Court to sell the same for said purpose, which said J. K. F. Little, as the next of kin of the south east quarter of section thirty-eight, Township seven, Range eight, which middle third is ascertained by running east and west through said quarter section, containing thirty-three acres, more or less, and the south half of the north east of the south west fourth of Section 28, Township 7, Range 8, containing thirty acres more or less; and the North third, by a line running east and west, of the south east quarter, and of the south east quarter of section 28, containing thirteen and 23-100 acres, lying in said county; that said decedent left the following persons his heirs and distributees, (to-wit): Anna Little, widow of said decedent, Sarah J. Little, a single woman of full age, Thomas F. Little, of full age, Nancy White, married woman, wife of D. White, of full age; B. M. Little and F. B. Little, who are minor sons and daughters of decedent; and the children of John Little, deceased, son of said decedent, to-wit: Nancy M. Little and J. K. F. Little, who are minors; all of whom reside in said De Kalb County, except the said Nancy White, who at this time is a non-resident of the State.

Ordered by the Court, that the 29th day of January, 1863, be set for the hearing of said application, and that notice thereof, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for three consecutive weeks, to the said non-resident, and that citations issue to the said parties, who reside in the State of Alabama.

Ordered, that J. K. F. Little, who in open court consents in writing to accept the same, be, and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem of the said minor heirs above mentioned, and that a citation hereof be issued to him according to law.

Given under my hand on this 11th day of December, 1862.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,  
Judge of Probate.

## Personal Property Sale.

RENTING OF LAND.

THE undersigned Administrator and Administrator of the Estate of John A. Turnipseed, late of Calhoun County, deceased, by virtue of an Order made by the Honorable the Probate Court of said county, to sell the property of said estate, to the highest bidder, FOR CASH, within the legal hours of such sales, at the Store House of decedent, in the Town of Oxford in said county.

On the 21st day of January 1863.

The following described property, belonging to said estate, to-wit:

One Lot of MERCHANDISE, consisting of school Books, READY MADE CLOTHING, Patent Medicines, Gloves, Shoes, Laces, Carpenter's Tools, Hardware, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Also two Buggies, One Rifle gun, One Silver Watch, and one Pistol. They will offer for Rent, for the year 1863, to the highest bidder, ON A CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, with interest from date, the following described TOWN LOTS and LOTS, to-wit:

One Store House and Lot, No. 15, in Snow's plat of the town of Oxford.  
One Dwelling House, and Lot, known as the Reufro Lot, in said Town of Oxford.  
One Lot with a store house, and dwelling house, called the Corn Grove Lot, containing about two acres, situated at Corn Grove in said county.

Also, the south west fourth of the north east fourth, and the north west fourth of the south east fourth, all in section No. 8, Township 16, Range 8, east, in the Coast Land district, situated in said county.

For the Renting, note with at least two good securities will be required—this 23rd day of December, 1862.

N. B. DARMON, Adm.  
DELLAH TURNIPSEED, Adx.  
Dec. 25, 1862.

## Dissolution.

THE firm of Sargent & Inglis is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James H. Gregg having bought out the interest of T. A. Inglis in the Livery Stable in Jacksonville, together with the books and all accounts of said firm of Sargent & Inglis. And the said Sargent & Gregg is authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to collect the accounts and claims in favor of the said firm. And the said firm of Sargent & Gregg, has assumed the payment of all debts and claims against said firm of Sargent & Inglis.

J. H. SARGENT,  
T. A. INGLIS.

Jacksonville, Sept. 5, 1862.

## NOTICE.

I have disposed of my interest in the Livery business in this place to James H. Gregg. For the very liberal patronage extended to the said firm, I take this opportunity to return my sincere thanks, and ask that the same may be continued to Messrs. Sargent & Gregg. THO'S A. INGLIS.

Nov. 6, 62.

## Archers' Brigade.

Dec. 12, 1862.

IF some members of Co. B. 5th Ala. Battalion who are now absent, and have failed to have their fullness extended, do not report to their company very soon, they will be published as deserters, and their names forwarded to the conscript agent, so that they can be arrested.

A. N. PORTER, Capt.  
Co. B, 5th Ala. Batt.

## \$30 REWARD.

DESERTED from the camp of the 26th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the night of the 6th of December, 1862, Wm. H. Vaughn, a private of Co. A, 26th Ala. Regt. Said deserter is about 23 years of age, five feet ten inches high, rather fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes; he resides in St. Clair Co. Ala. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and lodgment in some safe jail. By order of Col. J. G. Collier, comd'g said Regt.

Capt. T. K. LANKFORD, Co. (A)  
Jan. 1, '63—31. 26th Ala. Regt.

## Notice to Traders.

THE undersigned offers for sale his House and Lot, containing two acres of Land, in the Town of Jacksonville, situated near the location of the Jacksonville depot on the A. & T. R. Railroad. For information apply to W. J. JOHNSON.

Dec. 2, 1862—4t.

## News from the Army.

THE subscribers wish to pay their debts, but cannot do so without making collections. All persons indebted to either firm are requested to make payment to Elijah Kerr or Dr. H. S. Ewing, who are authorized agents, to receipt for all money paid up during our absence. Remember, we have given you a long credit, now is the time to pay debts, and thus save interest and the inconvenience of making payment when money may be less abundant than at present.

A. M. WILLIAMSON,  
Nov. 20, '62. WILLIAMSON & BORDEN.

## BROKE JAIL.

On the 28th inst. Wm. Lowry, committed on charge of assault with intent to murder. Said Lowry is about 19 years old, about 5ft. 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion and hair, blue eyes, one or two front teeth out, quick spoken, and will try to pass himself for a soldier. A reward of fifty dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery.

F. LOVE, Shff.

Dec. 4, 1862.

## Committed.

TO the Jail of Asheville, St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 14th day of November, 1862, who says his name is LIGE, and that he belongs to St. Louis, Missouri, who resides near Hernando, Mississippi. Said boy is of black complexion, about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 8 inches high, and weighs about 165 pounds. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. GRIFFITH,  
Sheriff of St. Clair Co.

Nov. 27—1f

## Committed.

TO the Jail of Cherokee County, Ala., a negro man, who says he belongs to a man named Robert Wilkerson, who resides in De Soto county, Mississippi, but that he ran away from a man by the name of Bell who lives in Georgia. Said man is about 20 or 25 years of age, black complexion, about 5 feet, nine or ten inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. GRIFFITH,  
Sheriff of Cherokee Co.

Nov. 27—1f

## EXCHANGE OFFICE, NO. 3.

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland, at any time from the beginning of hostilities to the 1st of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

2. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Aiken's Landing, on James river, at any time previous to the 11th of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

3. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg, Miss., previous to the 1st November 1862, and including said date, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD,  
Agent of Exchange.

## NOTICE.

IS hereby given that William E. McDaniel and Benjamin Newberry, were on the 2d day of December, 1862, appointed administrators of the estate of James Newberry deceased; and all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them as required by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate settlement. Their notes and accounts will be found in the hands of the said William E. McDaniel. This 4th Dec. 1862.

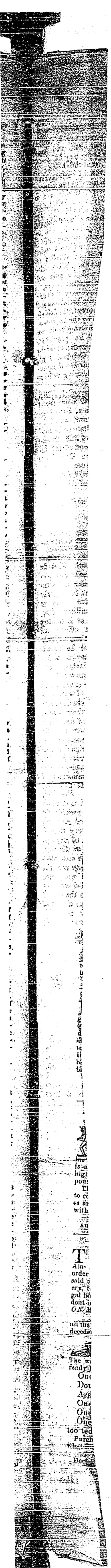
W. E. MCDANIEL,  
BENJAMIN NEWBERRY, Adms.

## \$60 REWARD.

TWO negroes will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the nearest County Jail, the following named members of Co. I, 25th Ala. Regt., who left camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 3d of this inst., without leave: Jefferson C. Hurston, private of said company, aged twenty-two years, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, five feet ten inches high, born in Covelo Co. Ga., was enlisted by Capt. Alexander, the 1st of April 1862, J. N. Wilson, private, aged thirty years, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, five feet nine inches high, born in De Kalb Co. Ga., enlisted let April 1862, by Capt. Alexander. It is supposed these two deserters have gone to their homes in the eastern portion of Calhoun Co. Ala. Thirty dollars reward will be paid for their delivery to the nearest county jail and report the fact to me at Murfreesboro Tenn. This 11th day, of Dec.

W. P. HOWELL,  
Capt. Co. I, 25th Ala. Regt.  
dec 18—4t





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# Jacksonville Republican.

January 23, 1862.

## RECEIVED.

I will be at Jacksonville the 26th and 27th inst., to attend to the disbursement of the Public School Fund. Come one, come all, the money is ready.  
J. V. RHODES, City Supt.

**Exchange of Prisoners.**—Lincoln it is said has refused to continue the exchange of prisoners, in consequence of the retaliatory proclamation of President Davis. This is a fair government will permit such of their men as best. But, to murder our citizens with impunity, and outrage all the principles of civilized warfare and humanity, they will fulfill their contracts, not without. Well, we must have greatly the advantage in prisoners, and if they will not exchange for them, we know of no better use to put them to, if compelled to keep and feed them, that to send them to the Southern cities which are threatened with starvation and let them take their chances.

President Davis has returned safely to Richmond, after his recent tour of inspection of the Western army. His arrival and departure at every point, going and returning, was heralded by the newspapers, which we thought at the time was a bad and dangerous policy. It is now asserted that President Davis, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, were within a few miles of the recent battle of Vicksburg, and in hearing of the cannon and small arms. Had this been known to the Yankees they would doubtless have made a vigorous and possibly successful effort to capture them. Lincoln never goes about, even in Washington, without a strong body-guard of soldiers to protect him.

**Small Pox.**—As this disease is still spreading in many localities, we would urge upon all the necessity of prompt vaccination. Physicians also request that where the vaccination has taken on young and healthy persons, the seal, at about 8 days old be sent to them. As the disease spreads more rapidly, and is vastly more fatal now, the black population, they ought to be sent forthwith to physicians for vaccination.

Hamlin the mulatto Yankee Vice President, has proposed that one of the three swords so on Gen. Twiggs should be presented to Gen. Butler, as testimony of the gratitude of the Yankees for his brave services—that is, we suppose, his brave war upon women.

**MEDIATION.**—The Montgomery Advertiser of the 10th inst., in commenting on the news from Europe, relative to recognition and mediation, expresses the opinion that England has definitely determined on the policy of non-interference; but thinks it probable that Napoleon has determined to offer mediation.

It is now very confidently believed that a portion of the negroes stolen by the Yankees are sold to Union men in the border States; but since the question has been settled even by their own courts that slaves stolen during the war will have to be returned or paid for at its conclusion, they will find it not a very profitable business after all.

**SALE.**—Judge Woods has still on hand some two racks of Salt, which he is disposing of at cost and clearance. In view of the great necessity of procuring salt at a time like this, it might be well for those who want to get at least a small supply of what is here. What is not called for in a few days, we understand, will be sent to adjoining counties.

**DECEASED SOLDIERS CLAIMS.**—We renew our call of attention to the notice of E. M. Clark, Esq., of Richmond who proposes to attend to the collection of Deceased Soldiers' and other claims against the Government, at very reasonable rates. It will be seen that he has testimonials of the very first character in the nation. From our business transactions with him and the statements of our friends who are personally acquainted with him, we have no hesitancy in recommending him, as a most prompt, correct and efficient agent, to all who may need his services.

The weather has been excessively boisterous for a week past, and we doubt not has proven exceedingly disastrous to the Lincoln's fleet on the Southern coast. We already saw notices of some of their vessels having been driven ashore and crews captured, and shall expect constantly, more news of the same sort.

**Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Wm. White of Capt. Draper's Co. Col. J. T. Morgan's Regt., dated On Road near Manchester, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1862.**

DEAR SIR: Since I last wrote you, another bloody page has been added to the history of this war. The battle of Murfreesboro will be remembered with sorrow by thousands, and gloom pervade the hearts of the "great slain." On the 26th ult. the "ball opened" at Laverne. The fight was kept up by Gen. Wheeler's Cavalry brigade, and a section of Roberts' battery for 3 days. They gradually retired, contesting the ground at every available point. The enemy rested on Sabbath, and our infantry did not come in contact with him until the 28th, when blood began to flow in earnest. The brunt of battle was borne by Genl's Cheatham's Hardee's Breckinridge's and Withers' divisions, and right nobly did they sustain themselves. The "blood" of Tennessee and Kentucky "was up," and they fought as they had not, since the fall of Donelson. Alabamians stood by them in this hour of trial, and won for themselves new laurels, as indeed did all others that fought in our ranks. Six thousand gallant men tell the tale of casualties on our side, while that of the enemy reach 15,000. This is the lowest estimate. I spent two nights on the battle field, surrounded by the dead. God and blanching and stiff they lay, silent, yet eloquent in death, telling of a nation's folly—a despot's madness. Who can estimate the responsibility that rests upon the fanatical authors and instigators of this dreadful carnage?

You are doubtless anxious to know what part this Regiment enacted in the roll of this bloody drama. On the 26th, 27th, and 28th it was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy on its advance on Murfreesboro. At one o'clock on the morning of the 30th, we were ordered to march, and started on an expedition, bold and hazardous, contemplating the capture of the enemy's army and destruction of his train. About daylight we reached his rear. Halting a short time to feed our horses, we soon moved again, crossed Stone River and found a detachment of Yanks guarding about 50 wagons. These we burned & captured about 100 of the enemy. We proceeded thence to Laverne, where we found about 150 wagons loaded with stores, which we burned also, capturing about 300 prisoners, and stampeding 700 to 800 mules. From Laverne we proceeded to Nolansville, capturing many more wagons and men, and returning to the vicinity of Murfreesboro on the night of the 30th, completing the circuit of the Yankee army, having traveled 40 miles. On the 31st we attacked a brigade of the enemy & fought them about one hour, night putting an end to the contest.

The same night we started on another expedition in the rear of the enemy, burning about 150 wagons and capturing a few prisoners, and returning on the night of the 31st.

I have thus far escaped unhurt, though on several occasions exposed to heavy fire. I feel very grateful and happy I may be as fortunate in future.

The enemy speak of these expeditions as the bloodiest of the war, and as to Col. Morgan much praise. Gen. Wheeler conducted these expeditions. His force embraced our Regt., the 1st and 3d Ala. the 8th Confederate, (consisting of Ala. and Mississippi troops.) Wharton's and Pagan's brigades, and two batteries, a cavalry, numbering about 3,000. Our Regt. lost six killed and about 20 wounded, whose names I cannot now furnish.

This Regiment is in high favor with the General.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Richmond, Jan. 14.  
The Message of President Davis opens with a view of the military position of affairs, which is described as satisfactory. The fourth great army of invasion has been defeated in Virginia, and Gen. Burnside has experienced the fate of his three predecessors—McDowell, McClellan and Pope.

In the West, the fortunes of war have been various. Battles have been fought with fearful carnage on both sides, but the hopes of the enemy of any decisive results have been baffled.

On the Atlantic coast the enemy are still confined to the protecting cover of their fleets. A review of our history shows that the war has entered its third and last stage. The first effort was to restore the Union, and has been abandoned; the second was to conquer the South and govern it as a dependency—this too has proven impossible, and has been abandoned; the third design is to destroy and plunder what they could not subjugate. If we continue the same efforts in the past, this design will likewise be defeated, and we may confidently expect that this is the closing year of the war. The enemy possess neither the spirit nor the resources for continuing it on the fourth year, on so exhausted a scale. We desire peace, but will continue the war at any sacrifice until our right to self government, and sovereignty, and independence of the States are vindicated and established.

Foreign relations are then reviewed. Our right to recognition is shown by reference to past history. Our States, some of which were recognized as independent by Great Britain in the treaty of peace in 1783, and had been previously allies in war with France. When our commissioners demanded recognition, they were told that foreign governments could not decide between conflicting statements made by our government

and that of the United States, in respect to our mutual relations, and that Europe would simply recognize us as belligerents and preserve a strict neutrality. This apparent refusal to decide was in reality a decision against us, because we were thus unjustly deprived of diplomatic intercourse on the same footing as our enemies.

The question of the blockade is discussed at length. Its invalidity is shown as tested by the principles of the Congress of Paris in 1856. The whole conduct of neutral nations is summed up so as to show that they have enforced all neutral rights that affected us injuriously and refrained from asserting those that would injure the United States. The correspondence between the Courts of France, Great Britain and Russia is introduced. The language of the French dispatch is construed as a formal admission of our ability to maintain our independence, and justifies the hope of an early recognition.

The barbarities committed by Northern troops are referred to, and the action taken in relation to the atrocities committed by Gen. McNeil, Butler and Milroy explained. The opinion is expressed that the infamy of their conduct must be shared by their superiors, who have in no instance punished the perpetrators of these crimes.

In regard to Lincoln's proclamation, the President says: "Our detestation is tempered by profound contempt for his impotent rage." The action of the Government will be confined to deterring all commissioned officers hereafter captured in the States named in the proclamation to be tried by the States under the laws which punish those that excite servile insurrection. The proclamation is treated as possessing great significance, in a political point of view. It proves what were the designs of the Republican party from the beginning, notwithstanding their efforts to conceal them by false declarations. The proclamation is next considered as a guarantee against the possibility of reconstruction; it is also treated as a confession of their inability to subjugate the South which Europe will be bound to consider as justifying our immediate recognition, and as an intimation to the people of the North that they must submit to the final separation of the States.

Adequate taxation is recommended; also the issue of bonds, to be guaranteed by the States.

The Message, which is the longest yet issued by the President, embraces a comprehensive review of the whole internal and external relations of the country. It is confident, even triumphant in its tone, and closes with a tribute to our women, without whose sublime sacrifice our success would have been impossible.

## List of killed and wounded in the 26th Ala. Regt., in the battle near Murfreesboro, Tenn., from Dec. 26, 1861 to Jan. 31, 1862.

Col. S. K. McSpadden, Com'dr.  
FIELD AND STAFF.—Wounded slightly—Lt. Col. G. R. Kimbrough.  
COMPANY A.  
Killed—Capt. Robt. J. Howdy.  
Wounded severely—Privates C. W. Elrod, S. Cummings, H. F. Williams.  
Slightly—Sergeants A. Reddin, W. J. Russell; privates James Watters, S. H. Garvin, T. H. Brown, T. D. Gardner, B. Farley, T. H. James, James Beam, John V. Glass, P. L. Abertson, T. P. King.

COMPANY B.  
Wounded slightly—1st Lt. H. L. Houston; Privates A. J. Akridge, J. W. Hiss, W. Lockwood, T. B. Denver.

Slightly—J. Nations, W. Smith, W. Gibson, W. King.

COMPANY C.  
Killed—Private G. W. Barry.  
Wounded severely—1st Lieut. R. H. Hagood, 2d Lieut. J. W. Rouse, Sergeants G. Rogers, A. Doss; privates, R. B. Baird, G. B. Folkes, H. L. Henderson, W. L. Landrum, John Miller, W. P. Shackelford, W. J. Vann.

Slightly—Privates A. Cole, T. F. Duncan, J. P. Hollingsworth, J. W. Kice, W. D. Taylor, J. Myers.

COMPANY D.  
Killed—Private T. B. Reed.  
Mortally wounded—1st Lieut. J. L. Harris.

Severely—Sergeant J. C. Russ, privates E. D. Hughes, R. G. Jones, A. Terry.  
Slightly—Capt. E. Thornton, 2d Lt. B. L. Archer, 3d Lieut. H. J. Thornton, Sergeant J. McFarly, Corp. Nat. Lancaster, privates W. L. Hill, J. R. Pitzer, A. J. Ables, J. C. Gibson, S. V. Griffith, S. V. Metcalf, W. S. Russ, J. H. Simms, J. L. Wilson, W. W. Watters.

COMPANY E.  
Wounded severely—Sergeant W. C. Perry, privates A. Gullifrey, J. Maddox, R. W. Shaw, L. C. Weir.

Wounded slightly—1st Lt. W. H. Anderson, Sergeant J. Vandiver, Corp. J. O'Neak, privates M. H. Anderson, A. Ashby, M. Carroll, Calhoun, J. Dwyer, T. D. Bailey, J. W. Doyle, J. W. Howell, J. W. Israel, J. W. Jarrett, D. E. Lindsey, J. O'Neal.

COMPANY F.  
Wounded severely—Sergeant M. J. Eldridge, privates Wm. Gordon, E. Parcell.  
Slightly—2d Lt. S. M. J. Howard, privates L. H. Shirley, John Simpson.

COMPANY G.  
Killed—Private W. H. Sharpe.  
Wounded severely—Capt. J. N. Barry, privates W. H. Baird, D. V. Hall, J. Hamilton, W. H. Richardson, W. A. Thomas.

Slightly—Privates D. P. Doherty, M. D. Love, J. Richards.

COMPANY H.  
Mortally wounded—Wm. M. Bishop.  
Severely—Privates R. P. Hayes, J. C. Norwell, J. P. Fockery, E. T. Warren, W. S. Wharton, J. Fontenberry.

Slightly—Sergeant J. B. Stephens, Corp. J. R. Jackson, privates J. W. Logan, J.

H. Jennings, L. J. Salmons, M. V. Smith, S. J. Tipton, John Underwood, T. H. Underwood, J. B. Webb, J. L. Witt, J. M. Blanton.

COMPANY I.  
Wounded severely—1st Lieut. W. B. Black, Privates W. J. Anderson, T. J. Bedwell, Peter Booser, J. O. Dobbs, R. C. Fowley, J. A. Landers, D. Lockier, A. A. Minton, James Montgomery, J. M. Moore, J. Roach, Wm. Roberts.  
Slightly—Privates J. H. Baldwin, R. J. Bowles, J. Ferguson.

COMPANY K.  
Killed—Private J. P. Defour.  
Wounded mortally—1st Lieut. S. M. Skinner.

Severely—2d Lieut. Cary Beavers, Privates J. M. Faust, J. M. Julian, J. M. Lloyd, F. R. McDaniel, J. B. Mullin, P. M. Parin, G. W. Reed.  
Slightly—Sergeant L. M. Hudson, Privates James Burgess, John Ellis, A. J. George, H. C. Nations, Henry Rowles, R. V. Bowles, A. J. Warnick, J. W. Ross.

Total killed 6  
" Mortally wounded 6  
" Severely 61  
" Slightly 85

Aggregate 158  
SAM K. McSPADDEN,  
Col. Commanding.

**A SIXTH IN THE HEAVENS.**—An observant gentleman gives us an account of a remarkable phenomenon which passed over this neighborhood a week or two ago at midnight. It came from the Southwest and went to the North-east, making a rushing sound resembling the jingling of wagons on a rough, hard road. It was witnessed by various persons at different points. By some, the appearance of a light resembling fire was faintly discernible. It was heard to terminate in an explosion of considerable force, to the great consternation of a number of negroes, all of whom regarded it a terrible sign of the times. It was startling even to those who were at once able to attribute it to meteorological causes, occurring as it did in the very face of the week-day's sun. Perhaps, after all, it was a sign. Strange things are happening and to happen, and it is at least not a culpable degree of superstition to suppose that wonders on the earth and in the air are occurring around and above us. The very times are mysterious and wonderful, and may well be regarded fearfully and watchfully.—Edgfield S. C. Advertiser, Dec. 7.

## A RECENT SOUTHERNER.

Some twenty-five years ago, Robert J. Walker was a Senator in Congress from Mississippi, and from 1854 to '49 was Secretary of the Treasury under the administration of President Polk. Since then he has fully identified himself with the North, has written and published inflammatory statements against the South and is now so steeped in Black Republicanism as to be spoken of in the Northern papers as the probable successor of Mr. Chase in the treasury department.

Colonel Rosser, formerly of the Washington Artillery, now commanding cavalry, did a bold thing the other day. With only fifteen men he went into the valley, which swarms with Yankees. They hearing of it, occupied all the passes in order to cut him off. Nothing daunted, he approached Ashby's Gap, where, on being challenged by a large Yankee picket, he announced that he had been paroled. When asked for the countersign he affected drunkenness, and told them the only countersign he knew was a barrel of whisky. While the parley was going on, he gradually drew closer to the Yankee picket, and suddenly, living the word to charge, rushed with a yell upon them with every soul prisoner and brought the forces to Frederickburg, without the loss of one man on his side.

## OBITUARY.

**DIED.**—Of wounds received on the battlefield of Bull Run, near Manassas Junction in Virginia, C. W. Smith, a member of Capt. Bush's company, Calhoun Sharpshooters. The deceased died in Gen. A. P. Hill's division hospital. He was a good and faithful soldier and well beloved by his comrades. We mourn his loss, and indeed the company has lost a good man. We hope his loss to us is his eternal gain. He lies beneath the soil of old Virginia, and while the green grass grows over his grave, let this cheer his bereaved family, he fell like a soldier—he died in a great cause—he was always ready and willing to do his duty under all circumstances whatever they might be—without a murmur but like a lamb dumb to his shearer—he opened not his mouth nor tried to shrink his duty. Let this one thing cheer his family, he cannot return to them, but they may go to him, and I hope this may influence his family, by grace of God, to try to meet him in that happy land from whence no soldier ever returns—where there is no parting of husband and wife, and father and children, but reign in eternal happiness and bliss forever more, where there is no more tears or sighs, but all is peace and bliss. The deceased was the husband of Elizabeth Smith of Calhoun county. He died 19th Sept., 1862.

**A Cincinnati dispatch** says that Morgan was within thirty miles of Louisville, Marshall, Floyd, and other generals are advancing from Cumberland Gap and other points into the heart of Kentucky, with thirty-five thousand troops.

## Latest News.



From the Montgomery Advertiser.

Richmond, January 10.

Gov. Seymour's message is published in the New York Herald of the 8th. He says the war has taken more than 250,000 men from the workshops and fields. We must look for the cause of the war to a prevailing disregard of the law and the constitution. Our difficulties teach us that we must reform the people and the policy of the government. The rights of the States must be respected. A consolidated government would destroy the essential rights and liberties of the people. He denounces slavery, the suppression of journals, and the spy system of the general government; enjoins sheriffs and civil officers that no person shall be imprisoned or carried from the State by force without due process and authority of law. The President held his office not by the will of the majority, but by the constitution, which placed him in office by a vote of 1,800,000. If the constitution cannot keep the Executive within his restraints, he cannot retain States in the Union. Those who hold that there is no sanctity in the constitution, must admit that there is no guilt in rebellion. He condemns the emancipation proclamation as unjust and unconstitutional, and may be construed as an abandonment of the hope of restoring the Union. If the South must be held under military usurpation, and the negroes be managed by the government, the government must be converted into a military despotism. The opinion that the South must be subjugated, weakened the hopes of the people, and destroyed confidence abroad.

The message urges that the Union is indissoluble, and factions North and South must be put down. So closely are the upper and lower valleys of the Mississippi bound together, that when cotton was burned in Louisiana, corn was used for fuel in Illinois. It ruins Southern commerce, and bankrupts Northern produce. Neither in Northern nor Southern union can the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, be adjusted.

Dispatches from Cairo, dated the 7th, say that Sherman fought his way up to within two miles of Vicksburg. The fighting was desperate in the extreme. The 4th Iowa lost 600 men. Hovey, who was sent on a special mission with 1500 men, is missing.

Gen. Holmes is marching in the direction of Vicksburg.

The rebel force at Vicksburg is over 65,000, and their entrenchments extend six miles from the city.

Sherman was attacked on the 29th and driven back to the first line of his defenses. His loss is estimated at from 4 to 500. Grant, who was at Holly Springs, did not reinforce Sherman. A Federal General was killed, and Gen. Morgan and Smith were wounded.

Farragut and Porter are expected to cooperate with Sherman and McClelland.

Banks' army has been divided into two columns, and sent on an independent expedition.

**Richmond, Jan. 15.**—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that from the commencement of our permanent Government to the 31st Dec., the receipts were four hundred and fifty-seven millions, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The expenditures were four hundred and eleven thousand dollars. The estimated amount to be raised by Congress, to the 1st of July, four hundred millions. The debt of the Government on the 1st inst., was five hundred and fifty six of deposit certificates, two, seventy two general currency, and a hundred and twenty at 730 100 notes.

**From the Mobile Register.**

**GREENADA, Jan. 10.**

Scouts who have arrived from the Mississippi river, report that ninety Yankee transports passed Napoleon, going northward on the 6th and 7th inst. The Yankees call Vicksburg "a perfect slaughter pen."

They acknowledge having had three divisions engaged in the recent actions in that vicinity, and that they sustained a loss of 5,000 men.

**From the Selma Reporter.**

**Richmond, Jan. 12.**

Senators and fifty three representatives are present. No quorum in either branch. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Gen. Prior encountered Roddy's mounted riflemen, five miles from Suffolk, with two companies. He completely routed them—inflicting a considerable loss upon them.—Learning that 300 Yankees were at Crissville, Prior pushed across to intercept them. They fled on his approach and escaped.

**Dispatch from Washington to the New York Herald says that Harpersburg has been captured by the Yankees, and that the city has been abandoned.**

**Gold in New York on the 8th Jan.**

**FRIDAY, JAN. 12.**

The news of the battle of Fredericksburg created great excitement in England. The impression in Liverpool was unfavorable to hopes of an early peace. The war of Manchester have issued a congratulatory address to Lincoln in his proclamation.

**Richmond, Jan. 12.**

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that it is rumored in official circles that another attempt will be made by the great Powers to put an end to the strife in America.

**Richmond, Jan. 13.**

In the Federal Congress on the 8th of January, a resolution was introduced to disband both armies and ask for a national Convention to arrange the present troubles and restore the Union.

**Richmond, Jan. 13.**

House of Representatives has organized, and in the absence of the Speaker, on motion of L. S. Boteler of Va., J. L. M. Curry of Alabama, was elected speaker, pro tem.

The Senate having adjourned, without a quorum, the President's Message was not read.

Mr. Curry of Alabama introduced a bill to repeal the present Exemption Law; also a bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Confederate army.

Garrett of Ga. introduced a bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Crockett of Ky. introduced a resolution calling on the President for official reports of Bragg's campaign in Kentucky.—Agreed to.

Perkins introduced a resolution congratulating the people of New Orleans and surrounding country, for their devotion to the cause of the South. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Vest of Missouri, introduced a bill making provision for enrolling in the army of the Confederate States refugees from Maryland. The bill was opposed on the ground that Marylanders were foreigners, and the Confederate Government could exercise no authority over them.

Baldwin, of Va., endorsed the measure, and hoped to see the conscription plough run over even foreign consuls, and let their governments come and see about it. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Dispatches from Cairo, dated the 7th, say that Sherman fought his way up to within two miles of Vicksburg. The fighting was desperate in the extreme. The 4th Iowa lost 600 men.

Hovey, who was sent on a special mission with 1500 men, is missing.

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Farragut and Porter are expected to cooperate with Sherman and McClelland.

Banks' army has been divided into two columns, and sent on an independent expedition.

**House adjourned.**

**Richmond, Jan. 13.**

In Congress, Foote, of Tenn., offered resolutions that the South consent to no plan of reconstruction of the former Union, nor an armistice, so long as Lincoln's proclamation is unrevoked—nor ever negotiate or even consent to an alliance, commercial or otherwise, with the New England States, but would be willing to negotiate with the States bordering on the Mississippi river, that may be willing to stipulate and enter a league offensive and defensive, and whenever a party at the North shall overthrow the power. Offers a guarantee to the Northwestern States of the free navigation of the Mississippi whenever they declare an intimation to withdraw from the war, and present indentments to States West of the Rocky Mountains to withdraw from the Federal Union. Also resolutions demanding investigation into frauds in flour contracts, etc., pending which, the House adjourned.

**MOBILE, Jan. 13**

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tallahassee, 12th says our pickets are now within six miles of Murfreesboro.

The Nashville Union of the 7th mentions the arrival of 19 Rebel officers, including B. F. Eddings, and D. McLeod of Alabama with six hundred and ten prisoners.

Official reports show a more sanguinary conflict before Murfreesboro than was at first supposed. Hardee's corps won the highest distinction. Every officer of Breckinridge's staff was wounded, or a horse shot under him.

Col. O'Hara, Chief of Staff, Major Wilson, and Capt. Martin, had their clothes riddled with bullets. Breckinridge's son, only 18 years old, was among the wounded. The loss in Breckinridge's Division was 2,080. The total loss in Chalmers' (Cleburn's) Division was 282.

**CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.**

Advices have been received here that five Yankee gunboats opened fire yesterday morning on Fort Caswell, below Wilmington. At one o'clock the firing ceased. No impression had been made.



On the 10th of December, was lost in the  
bay of our defense of Cape Fear River.

Everything indicates that the grand  
admiral in North Carolina is about to be  
captured.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 14.  
A dispatch to the Nashville papers,  
dated Springfield, Missouri, 8th inst.,  
says that 6,000 rebels under Burbridge  
and Marmaduke, with 8 cannon, opened  
fire on that town. The Federal Gen.  
Brinton held the houses, and was pre-  
paring for a vigorous defense.

The Yankee papers assert that Wilkes  
captured the Rebel steamer Virginia in  
the Gulf.

McNeill, the Missouri murderer, has  
been presented with a five hundred dol-  
lar sword by his friends in St. Louis.

The Yankees have burned the vil-  
lage of Lavergne.

A report from Shelbyville is that the  
Division of Rosecrans' army has been  
withdrawn from Middle Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 14.  
Official information has been received  
that Rosecrans has been heavily re-  
inforced, and is now repairing the rail-  
road from Nashville. Wheeler is in his rear  
and has destroyed the railroad bridges  
just finished at Mill Creek, nine miles  
south of Nashville. He destroyed an  
engine, two cars, all the tools &c., and  
captured the entire working party.

Parties from the front report that the  
Federal are ten miles this side of Mur-  
freesboro, and are advancing slowly.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.  
Foot of Tonn, has introduced into the  
House joint resolutions to shut out  
all European Consuls after the 1st of  
May next, and applauded the conduct  
of France in the matter of mediation.  
Referred to Committee on Foreign Af-  
fairs.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 11.  
All quiet. It is believed that the fleet  
and land forces have left Newbern and  
Fort Macon. Their destination is prob-  
ably Goldsboro simultaneously. Non-  
combatants have been requested to leave  
this city.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.  
The election of Senator has been  
postponed until to-morrow.

Northern dates of the 12th have been  
received here. News unimportant.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.  
The Enquirer has Northern dates of  
the 13th.

The Yankees say they did not renew  
the attack at Vicksburg because place  
was found to be impregnable, and that  
heavy reinforcements will operate from  
some other point.

They claim to have repulsed the Con-  
federates at Springfield Mo., and still  
held the town.

A battle imminent in North Caro-  
lina.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 16.  
The following has just been received  
from Kingston, dated to day:

The enemy drove in our pickets yester-  
day, 18 miles below this place. It is  
supposed to be a strong force on the ad-  
vance. They are building a bridge over  
Cove Creek, probably as a feint to cover  
a movement on Wilmington, or perhaps  
Weldon.

DIED—In Calhoun county, Ala.,  
Dec. 28th 1862, William Burney, in-  
fant son of W. P. & Elizabeth Crook,  
aged 1 year, 8 months and 21 days.

For a few days the little sufferer  
lingered when death laid his icy hands  
on that baby brow, pulled the roses off  
those cheeks and sealed forever the silk-  
en fringes of those snowy lids. Father,  
mother, rejoiced! That bud so full of prom-  
ise that you now weep to behold  
crushed and broken, ere it had unfolded  
to thy view, shall by its escape from  
the taints and shadows of earth, bloom  
far brighter in the sunlight of Heaven:

How short the race our friend has run,  
Cut down in all his bloom;  
The course but yesterday begun,  
Has ended in the tomb.

Sister Rebecca J. Hughes, consort  
of R. Hughes, was born Anderson Dis-  
trict, South Carolina, on July first, 1828.

She was married the 22d of February  
1842. She embraced religion and joined  
the Baptist church at Cold Water in  
1846. On the 7th day of Dec., 1862,  
in Calhoun county, Ala., she died very  
suddenly from congestion of the heart.

She was sitting by the fireside convers-  
ing very freely with her family, when  
in a moment death came and she took  
her exit from this world of sorrow. So  
it is with death, it comes very frequent-  
ly when least expected. In regard to  
the life of Sister Hughes, we may truth-  
fully remark that it was unspotted. As  
a Christian she was humble and devout,  
and as such her place cannot be filled in  
the church or community of which she  
was a member and a bright ornament,  
as a wife, she was affectionate and kind.

Her companion never saw her angry.  
As a parent, she was extremely kind  
and attentive, as a neighbor she was ev-  
er willing and ready to confer favors,  
in governing her servants she was humane,  
but the grim monster has taken her  
from our midst and the loss to us is ir-  
reparable, yet we feel assured that it is  
her eternal gain, and while we mourn  
her departure from these mundane shores  
she with her little children and sainted  
mother who passed on before is singing  
the song of redemption final.

May the Lord take care of her chil-  
dren and companion that they may meet  
her in Heaven, where death can never  
come.

Weeping companion dry your tears,  
Of her bliss you have no fears;  
Mourning children why do you cry,  
For very soon you too must die.

The object of your purest love,  
Now attracts you from above;  
Your wife, your mother now calls you  
to sing.

To sing God's praises in that endless  
day.

W. J. Foster, son of Samuel C. and  
Rebecca Foster, was born in Coweta Co.  
Ga., Nov. 17, and died of fever, at  
Camp Riarach, near Loudon  
Ky., Oct. 15, 1862. He was a farmer  
by occupation, and was remarkably in-  
dustrious. He was a quiet citizen,  
truthful honest and obliging, and was  
respected as a citizen and a soldier.

He volunteered in Co. I, 25th Alabama  
in Oct., 1862, where he remained till  
his death. He left a quiet little home,  
an aged and blind father, and went out  
to share the fate of cruel war, and now  
sleeps beneath the turf with his ban-  
died wrapped around him, with no coffin  
but simply a little brush thrown over  
him.

Rest, Jimmie rest, on old Kentucky's  
shore,  
For war will never disturb thee more.

While his father's heart aches, for  
the loved one upon whom his hope of  
protection in this world rested, he can  
be consoled with the thought that when  
the subject of this sketch was attacked  
by disease he refused to be left by his  
comrades, and was therefore kept with  
them.

"Till earth was fading from his vision,  
And death had clasped his willing hand  
And he was passing the haunted por-  
tals,  
Of the unknown and silent land.

Then comrades who had truly loved him  
Laid him to his long, long rest,  
With his pale hands weakly folded  
O'er his calm and silent breast.

W. D. F.

The Will of Ex President Van  
Buren has been admitted to probate at  
Hudson, N. Y. It is dated January 16,  
1860, and commences as follows:

RECEIPT LIST.  
From Jan. 1, to Jan. 22.

J. F. Burchfield	\$3.00
W. C. Giddens	2.00
G. Hollingsworth	2.00
T. H. Hickey	2.00
K. Hollinger	2.00
J. Jackson	2.00
W. F. Adams	2.00
R. Roberts	2.00
W. J. Polk	2.00
J. Webster	2.00
W. R. Dukes	2.00
J. C. Calvert	2.00
J. W. Ezelle	2.00
R. Calhoun	2.00
C. B. Morgan	2.00
L. C. Mitchell	2.00
J. Hawkins	2.00
R. Seales	2.00
W. H. C. Sheridan	2.00
H. Murray	2.00
R. Clark	2.00
J. S. Kelly	2.00
B. McCully	2.00
J. U. Brann	2.00
E. M. Gilbert	2.00
End M. Garrett	2.00
E. Manning	2.00
T. Reese	2.00
R. C. Boyd	2.00
S. B. Sullivan	2.00
J. R. Calhoun	2.00
J. P. Leach	2.00
Miss M. Dill	2.00
A. Wright	2.00
C. Wadley	2.00
James Whitehead	2.00
A. E. McElhenny	2.00
John Ford	2.00
J. B. Hinton	2.00
Mrs. Deborah Clark	2.00
J. S. Phillips	2.00
Mrs. Julia Mitchell	2.00
J. A. Rhodes	2.00
J. M. Harper	2.00
D. Black	2.00
C. T. McCoy	2.00
A. S. Burns	2.00
D. Dulaney	2.00
E. Bridges	2.00
S. O. Hoke	2.00
John Holley	2.00
W. L. Scott	2.00
H. Kilborn	2.00
N. M. Watkins	2.00
Farrington Crow	2.00
J. A. Whitehead	2.00
William Smith	2.00
J. E. Massey	2.00
J. R. Loyd	2.00
J. W. Thompson	2.00
S. Skinner	2.00
W. H. Morris	2.00
Miss Mary McElhenny	2.00
Dr. J. F. Trevellick	2.00
Larkin Coker	2.00
Elizabeth Kamada	2.00
W. R. Anderson	2.00
C. Holbrook	2.00
R. Blythe	2.00
H. Biggs	2.00
J. T. A. Hughes	2.00
Wm. Green	2.00
Mrs. Calvert	2.00
W. M. Dobbie	2.00
E. V. Weaver	2.00
N. H. Estes	2.00
J. B. Reynolds	2.00
K. Smith	2.00
D. B. Turner	2.00
Sarah L. Irvin	2.00
J. L. Wilbanks	2.00
A. N. Stewart	2.00
E. M. Howard	2.00
John Arnold	2.00
J. B. Abel	2.00
B. L. Archer	2.00
J. W. Davies	2.00
Allen Bryant	2.00
Thomas Gbarr	2.00
C. W. Howell	2.00
George Haynie	2.00
William Tolson	2.00
E. P. Cowart	2.00
E. M. Clark	2.00
Leri Worthington	2.00
P. M. Phillips	2.00
A. J. Barnes	2.00
T. W. Miller	2.00
R. A. Golden	2.00
W. J. Whitehead	2.00
E. A. Walker	2.00

FUNDS  
From the army in the hands of the  
undersigned for

Thos Allsup	FM Woodruff
Warren Harris	W F Bush
B D Turner	E M Clark
J W Morgan	Thomas Wells
J A Adershold	J A Whitehead
Wash Williams	David Hyatt
J P Linder	Ben Johnson
Wm McElrath	Barney McAuley
John Padford	A J Clayton
John Bagley	R A Crook
J Williamson	J R Lugin
J R Williams	J R Cooke
J P Leach	Wm Johnston
Mrs Phillip Mayfield	Mrs J Haywood
Mrs Dutton of Oxford	Mrs M J Jennings

Please call soon, or send by respon-  
sible persons. Where you have notes for  
horses bring them along.

E. L. WOODWARD.

NOTICE  
To Enrolling Officers of Conscripts in  
Randolph and Calhoun counties. You  
will arrest the following named members  
of my Company (K) 4th Ala. Vols. who  
are and have been sometime absent  
without leave, and proceed as the law  
directs in such case: Wiley J. Harris,  
Chulafusa, Randolph Co. Ala., James  
Phillips and Andrew G. Watkins, Shoal  
Creek, Calhoun Co. Ala., Jno A. Har-  
dow, Pleasant N. Thompson, and Hiram  
Meaders, Rabbit Town, Calhoun County  
Ala. JOHN M. TEAGUE,  
Capt. Co K 4th Reg Ala Vols.

Administrators Notice.  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of Joseph C. Burns, late of Ran-  
dolph county, Ala., deceased, having been  
granted to the undersigned, on the 16th day of Dec'r  
1862, by the Probate court of Randolph coun-  
ty; Notice is hereby given to all persons  
having claims against said estate, to present  
them duly authenticated within the time pre-  
scribed by law, or they will be barred, and those  
indebted are requested to make payment.  
Jan. 22, '63. MARY A. BURNS, Adm.

STRAYED  
From the undersigned, on the 11th  
day of January, 1863, two CATTLE,  
one a horse, mule, mule color, etc.,  
early size, about eight years old, with white  
hoofs, mane and tail shaggy. The other a  
large dark bay mare, about six years old  
with a t. banded on one of her hind  
feet. Jan. 22, 1863. J. W. EASLY.

NOTICE  
Whereas my wife Drucilla,  
having left my house, without just  
cause, and without my consent, all persons  
are hereby forbidden against har-  
assing or treating with her on my account, as I am  
determined to pay no debts of her contract.  
Jan. 20, 1863. Z. BROOKS.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 4.  
RICHMOND, Va. Jan. 10, 1863.

The following officers and men have  
been duly exchanged, and are hereby so  
declared:

1. All officers and men captured in  
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missis-  
sippi, Georgia, Florida, and South Car-  
olina, up to December 10th, 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in  
Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizo-  
na, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to Janu-  
ary 1st, 1863.

3. The two foregoing sections apply  
not only to officers and men of the Con-  
federate service, but also to all persons  
captured in arms or hostile array against  
the United States, whatever may have  
been the character of the military organ-  
izations to which they were attached,  
and whatever may have been the terms  
of the paroles given them. If any are  
in Federal prisons they are to be imme-  
diately released, and delivered to the  
Confederate authorities.

5. All Confederate officers and men  
who have been delivered at City point  
up to January 6th 1863.

All Confederate officers and men who  
have been delivered at Vicksburg up to  
December 23d 1862, and including  
said date.

7. All paroled Confederate officers  
and men received for at Vicksburg, up  
to December 23d 1862, and including  
said date.

8. All Confederate officers and men  
captured and paroled at Fredericksburg  
Va., in December 1862.

9. All Confederate officers and men  
captured and paroled at Goldsboro N.  
C., in December, 1862.

10. Other miscellaneous and minor  
exchanges, of which the appropriate offi-  
cers will be duly informed.

ROBERT OULF,  
January 15—1t Agent of Exchange.

Administrators Notice.  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of W. R. Henson, late of Randolph  
county, Ala., deceased, having been granted  
to the undersigned on the 6th day of Jan.,  
1863, by the Judge of Probate of said coun-  
ty—all persons having claims against said  
estate are required to present them within  
the time prescribed by law, or they will be  
barred, and those indebted are requested  
to make immediate payment.  
Jan. 22. THOMAS CULLER, Adm.

Administrators Notice.  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of William Smith, deceased, hav-  
ing been granted to the undersigned, on the  
15th day of Jan. 1863, by the Probate  
court of Randolph county, Ala., notice is  
hereby given to all persons having claims  
against said estate, to present them legally  
authenticated within the time prescribed by  
law, or they will be barred; and those in-  
debted are requested to make payment.  
Jan. 22. J. C. CAMP, Adm.

WANTED  
A quantity of Dried Apples and Peaches,  
for which a liberal price in cash will be  
paid by  
JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Jan. 23, 1863.

Administrators Notice.  
LETTERS of Administration having been  
granted to the undersigned, on the 6th  
day of Jan. 1863, by the Probate  
court of Randolph county, Ala., on the 6th  
day of Jan. 1863. Notice is hereby given to  
all persons having claims against said estate,  
to present them legally authenticated, within  
the time prescribed by law, or they will be  
barred, and those indebted are requested  
to make payment.  
Jan. 22. J. M. SANDERS, Adm.

DISSOLUTION.  
THE firm of VERNON & BRADY has been  
this day dissolved by mutual consent,  
J. Z. Brady having bought out the interest  
of H. F. Vernon in the Tax Yard, located four  
miles south of Jacksonville, together with all  
the books and accounts of said firm. On the 6th  
day of Jan. 1863. All persons indebted are  
requested to come forward and settle; and all persons having  
demands against the firm are to present them  
to J. Z. Brady for payment, as he has assumed  
the payment of all debts and claims against  
the firm of Vernon & Brady.  
H. F. VERNON,  
January 10, 1863. J. Z. BRADY.

MINUTES  
OF THE  
Wills Valley Association.  
The Delegates composing the Wills  
Valley Association of Baptists, conven-  
ed at the Bethlehem church, DeKalb  
County, Ala. on Friday before the 2nd  
Lord's day in Sept. 1862.

On Finance—Brother J. H.  
Dalrymple, and Martin McIntire.

10th On synopsis of Church Let-  
ters—Elder E. Storie, E. P. Cowart.

11th By motion and second, ad-  
journed till 9 o'clock to-morrow morn-  
ing. Prayer by the moderator.

12th Met according to adjournment.  
Prayer was made by the moderator.

13th Called the roll and marked ab-  
sences.

14th On motion read the rules of  
decorum.

15th Appointed our next union  
meeting to be held with Holly Springs  
Church, Marshall county Ala., on the  
fifth Sabbath after the first of June,  
and Saturday before.

16th Resolved, That we omit the  
appointment of correspondents with the  
Tennessee River, and Tallahassee  
Associations for the present session, as  
we meet next year before them.

17th Our next Association is to be  
held with the Providence Church De  
Kali County in Wills Valley, near  
Hendrixville, Ala. To commence on  
Friday before the second Sabbath in  
September 1863.

18th Appointed Lewis Crawford to  
preach next introductory sermon and  
Wm Penn his alternate.

19th The committee on finance re-  
port fourteen dollars and forty cents.

20th Agreed that Dr. Clerk super-  
intend the printing of minutes, and that  
he have one hundred and fifty copies  
printed and have the overplus for his  
services and if not sufficient this body is  
to remunerate him at our next session.

21st The stand was occupied on  
Sabbath, to an attentive and well or-  
dered audience, we hope with good ef-  
fect.

22nd Resolved, That we tender  
our thanks to the brethren and citizens  
round about Bethlehem, for their kind  
hospitality during our session.

Wm. PENN, Moderator.  
E. P. COWART, Clerk.

When the States Seceded—  
South Carolina, Dec. 20, '60—Missis-  
sippi, Jan. 9, '61—Alabama and Flori-  
da, Jan. 11, '61—Georgia, Jan. 19,  
'61—Louisiana, Jan. 26, '61—Texas,  
Feb. 1, '61—Virginia, April 17, '61—  
Arkansas, May 6, '61—North Carolina,  
May 20, '61—Tennessee passed the Or-  
dinance of Secession May 6th, and it  
was ratified by the people June 8, '61.

LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of John C. Coker, deceased, hav-  
ing been granted to the undersigned, by the  
Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala-  
bama on the 16th day of December, 1862, notice is  
hereby given to all persons having claims  
against said estate, to present them leg-  
ally authenticated within the time pre-  
scribed by law, or they will be barred; and  
those indebted to said estate are requested  
to make payment.  
Dec. 25, '62. JOHN C. COKER, Adm.

Pay Your Debts.  
THE Notes and accounts of S. J. & J. W.  
Wheeler, E. M. Wheeler, and account  
of W. W. Proctor are in my hands for set-  
tlement. Notwithstanding cash and produce  
is high and money plenty, our collections are  
meagre to almost nothing. Having indulged  
many of you over 2 years, we take the meth-  
od of notifying you, that unless you settle  
forward and make payment we will be com-  
pelled to resort to the law. Let no one ex-  
claim—this is fair notice.  
JOHN W. WHITLEY,  
Alexandria, Ala. Oct. 5, 1862—106.

WANTED  
One hundred persons between the  
ages of 16 and 18, and 45 and 60, to  
form a company and drill monthly; as  
it has already been intimated by the  
Governor, that persons of these ages will  
probably be required to do military ser-  
vice. We propose to all who desire  
voluntarily to defend their common coun-  
try, to forward their names to this sub-  
scriber at Morrisville, Ala.  
Jan. 6th 1863. E. M. HARRIS.

ADMINISTRATORS  
SALE.  
THE undersigned Administrators of the  
Estate of Baker Dulaney late of Calhoun  
County, Alabama, deceased, by virtue  
of an Order of Sale, granted on the  
8th day of January 1863, by the  
honorable the Probate Court of said  
county, will sell at public outcry  
to the highest bidder, within the legal  
hours of sale,

ON MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY  
OF FEBRUARY:  
At the residence of aid Parker Feb-  
ruary deed, all the personal property of  
said estate, consisting of eleven in-  
gines to wit:

A PETER, Man, 16 years old.  
A CHANEY, woman, 32 yrs old.  
BOWDEN, Boy, 19 years old.  
NANCY, girl, 7 years old.  
BILLINE and 3 children.  
CATHERINE twelve years old.  
LAURA 8 years old.  
MARTHA, 6 years old.

The said property will be sold for  
CASH. No property to be removed  
until purchase money paid.  
E. M. CLEETHAN, Adm.

CALHOUN MILLS.  
THE undersigned has purchased for the  
best share of public patronage given to  
these Mills, and will spare neither  
pains nor expense to merit the continuance  
in his favor.  
R. W. ABERNATHY.  
Jan. 16, 1863.—117.

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Dec. 25, '62. JOHN C.







# Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27, NO. 5.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY 29, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1362

## Jacksonville Republican

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## IN THE MATTER OF THE

ESTATE OF L. H. DAVIS.

PORT, late of DeKalb

County, Alabama, deceased.

On the 15th day of January, 1863, Jesse Sample, Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said L. H. Davis, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court, for a final settlement of his account, as said administrator, and the court having appointed the 15th day of February, 1863, to audit, examine and state said accounts—Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said Jesse Sample, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said accounts presented to the said court for allowance at the said term of the said court to be held at the court house of said county, on the first Monday in February 1863, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make objections to the said audit. And it appearing to the court that the heirs of said estate are non-residents, it is ordered that notice be published for three consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, given under my hand this 17th day of January, 1863.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,

Judge of Probate

Jan. 1, 1863—31.

ADMINISTRATOR'S

SALE.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the

estate of L. H. Davis, late of DeKalb

County, Alabama, deceased, by virtue

of an Order of Sale, granted on the

15th day of January, 1863, by the

honorable the Probate Court of said

county, will sell at public outcry to

the highest bidder, within the legal

hours of sale,

ON MONDAY, THE TENTH DAY

OF FEBRUARY,

At the residence of Barker Dwyer,

deceased, all the personal property

of said estate, consisting of eleven

negroes to wit:

1. PETER, Man, 46 years old.

2. CHANNY, woman 22 yrs old.

3. BOWDEN, boy 10 years old.

4. NANCY, girl, 7 years old.

5. DILLINE and 3 children.

CATHERINE, twelve years old.

MARTHA, 8 years old.

MARTHA, 6 years old.

The said property will be sold for

CASH. No property to be removed

until a release is given.

E. McCLELLAN, Adm.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Cherokee County.

PROBATE COURT, JANUARY

15TH 1863.

Wm W Little, as administrator of

John T. Stewart, having filed his

accounts and vouchers for a final settle-

ment of the estate of S. R. Kirk, a

minor heir of Hudson Kirk, deceased and

of which estate said Stewart was in his

fiduciary position, and Tuesday the 17th

day of February 1863, having been set

for the auditing of said account, all per-

sons interested are hereby notified to ap-

pear on the said day and contest.

LEWEL J. STANFORD,

Judge of Probate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the

estate of J. H. GIVENS, late of

Cherokee County, Ala., deceased, have

been granted to the undersigned, by the

Probate Court of said county, on the 15th

day of January, 1863. Notice is hereby

given, that all persons having claims

against said estate, are required to pre-

sent them, duly authenticated, within the

time prescribed by law, or they will be

barred; and those indebted to said estate

are requested to make payment.

Jan. 22, 1863. J. M. SANDERS, Adm.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the

estate of J. H. GIVENS, late of

Cherokee County, Ala., deceased, have

been granted to the undersigned, by the

Probate Court of said county, on the 15th

day of January, 1863. Notice is hereby

given, that all persons having claims

against said estate, are required to pre-

sent them, duly authenticated, within the

time prescribed by law, or they will be

## Notice.

ON the 15th day of January, 1863,

William W Little, Administrator

of the Estate of John T. Stewart,

deceased, who was Administrator

of the Estate of Seaborn Williams,

late of Cherokee County, Alabama,

deceased, filed in the Court of Probate

of said County, his accounts and

vouchers, for a final settlement of

the Estate of said Seaborn Williams

dec. in the hands of the said John T.

Stewart as Administrator thereof, at

his death, together with a statement

on oath, showing that: E. M. Williams,

who is over twenty-one years of

age, J. V. Williams, and John

Williams, who are minors, and all

residing in the State of Arkansas,

but in what part thereof is unknown,

and Thomas Williams and Samuel

Williams, who are over twenty-one

years of age, and Seaborn Williams,

James Williams, and William Wil-

liams, who are minors, and Nancy

Larrison, wife of Peter Larrison, who

reside in Cherokee County, aforesaid,

are the only heirs and distributees of

said estate.

Whereupon, it was ordered by said

Court, that Tuesday the 17th day of

February, 1863, be set as the day

for auditing, stating, and passing up

on said accounts and vouchers, and

that notice thereof be given, by pub-

lication in the Jacksonville Republican,

a newspaper published in the Town

of Jacksonville, County of "Cherokee

and State of Alabama, once a week for

three consecutive weeks.

LEWEL J. STANFORD,

Judge of Probate of said county.

Jan. 22, 1863—31.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 4.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1863.

The following officers and men have

been duly exchanged, and are hereby so

declared:

1. All officers and men captured in

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missis-

sippi, Georgia, Florida, and South Car-

olina, up to 1 October 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in

Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Ariz-

ona, Arkansas, and Louisiana, up to Jan-

uary 1st, 1863.

3. The two foregoing sections apply

not only to officers and men of the Con-

federate Army, but also to all persons

captured in arms or military array against

the United States, whatever may have

been the character of the military array

to which they were attached, and

whether they have been the terms of

the parole given them. If any are

in Federal prisons they are to be im-

mediately released, and delivered to the

Confederate authorities.

4. All Confederate officers and men

who have been delivered at any point

up to January 6th 1863.

5. All Confederate officers and men

who have been delivered at Vicksburg up

to December 23d 1862, and including

said date.

6. All paroled Confederate officers

and men paroled at Vicksburg, up

to December 23d 1862, and including

said date.

7. All Confederate officers and men

## POETRY.

"The Weary are at Rest."

BY HENRY LEE.

We look'd upon the cold dead face,

And thought that we could see

Traces of old passions there,

And lights that used to be.

A calm had settled on the brow,

And every wave of pain

Was smoothed down by sleep's soft rest,

And perfect peace again.

There was no writhing night now,

No heaving, troubled breast;

No gasping, but a peaceful pray'r,

"How sweet the after-sleep!"

And we, "the mourners," stood and look'd,

But oh! we did not weep.

We'd seen the sad time, and we thought

"How sweet the after-sleep!"

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We'd seen the sad time, and we thought



# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

January 29, 1862.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

We received our last bill of paper with an additional rise of \$1.25 per year, and less quantity than ordered, notwithstanding it had more than doubled in price previously. We are still very unwilling to raise the subscription price of the Republican, and will not do so, if our patrons will permit us occasionally to issue a half-sheet, as some what to decrease the great consumption and cost of paper. And to compensate even for this, we promise them, that when the news is very important, we will send it out in extras, between the regular issues of our paper, which will keep them better posted with the news than by regular weekly issues of full size.

We notice that a number of papers have not only reduced regularly to half sheets, but twice increased their price. We do not suppose our patrons are more selfish and exacting than those of other papers, and cannot believe they would quit us on account of the plan we propose. But, if there be any such, we only ask them to reflect, that now, when the price of paper and other materials has been increased three fold, one bushel of corn will pay for our paper one year, when we have seen the time here that it would have taken fifteen bushels, and in a neighboring State, 30 bushels to do so.

**Dr. C. J. Clark,** Surgeon of the Alabama Hospitals at Richmond, arrived at this place on Wednesday night last, on a short leave of absence to visit his family. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that he is in good health, notwithstanding his constant exposure to infectious diseases, and his almost ceaseless and highly successful labors with the immense number of wounded, who have been sent to Richmond from the various bloody battlefields within the last twelve months.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of R. B. Kyle & Co., Commission Merchants and General Agents, Gadsden Ala. Mr. Kyle, has been long and favorably known in this section as a first class, energetic, correct and efficient business man, and we can most confidently recommend the firm as the best agents that could be procured in the business they propose to transact.

**L. W. Harrison,** whose name was mentioned in our paper, some weeks since in connection with the murder of Johnson, has since voluntarily appeared and been acquitted.

**SALT.**—The Atlanta Daily Intelligencer says, that at Auction Sales of Salt in that city on Saturday last, there was an advance of 7 cents per pound in 24 hours.

**Gen. Wheeler** is a "whacker" as it is called. He makes a "whacker" of his army, and a "whacker" of his country.

CAMP WILKINSON, TENN.,  
Jan. 25, 1862.

**Mr. Grant.**—Your correspondent once again begs your indulgence, in order that your numerous readers in De Kalb county may hear of the part which the Third Confederate Regiment of Cavalry performed on the bloody and memorable field of Murfreesboro. As before mentioned, Wharton's brigade of Cavalry was on picket 12 miles South of Nashville and ever since 24th of November last, of which Brigade the 3d Confederate forms a part, commanded by Col. Howard. On the 24th ult. the enemy on the Nolensville Pike commenced driving in our pickets. On Christmas day, the battle raged fiercely all day, the enemy in strong force slowly driving us back in the direction of Murfreesboro. Col. Howard's Regt. covered the retreat from Nolensville to Murfreesboro, having fought all the way back a distance of 18 miles. Col. Howard, in the retreat displayed great bravery and skill, bringing the regiment through with trifling loss. The Regt. achieved an enviable reputation for valor during the retreat of our small force from Nolensville, and the Regt. were in the saddle from 22d Dec. till 25th, fighting the enemy day and night, before the great battle commenced in good earnest. On Tuesday Dec. 30th 1862, the hard fought battle commenced in good earnest. Col. Howard, from severe indisposition was compelled to quit the field and the command devolved on Lt. Col. Wm. N. Estes, one of Nature's nobles, and one of DeKalb's bravest and best men. Col. Estes was in the saddle from 22d

Dec till 5th January, the foremost in a countless number of brilliant charges upon the enemy, never complaining of hunger, cold, fatigue nor danger, but in every part of the field he emulated the irresistible impetuosity of Murat, and the steady, dauntless bravery of Ney of whom it has been said, "He was bravest of the brave." He led us 8 miles in the rear of the enemy on Wednesday. (the great day of the fight) and dashed into enemy's wagon train and captured 500 wagons and hundreds of prisoners. The wagons proved a rich prize as most of them contained a great many articles of which they stood in great need such as soldiers' overcoats, hats, caps, boots, Blankets, saddles, horses, in short everything which would give comfort to a poor soldier. Col. Estes' men were all eager for the fray, and eulogy aside, they fought splendidly. Capt. Rothrock, Adj. of the Regt. fell on Wednesday mortally wounded. He was a brave man and is much lamented by all. Major Corn retired from the field on Wednesday sick and Col. Estes fought the Regt. through without the aid of any field officer: being aided after Capt. Rothrock fell by Mr. Nicholson of Cherokee county as Acting Adjutant.

Capt. Landford displayed great courage, and was through the thickest of the fight. Lieuts. Small, Williams and Nicholson acted bravely thro the whole fight. Capt. Rees and Lieut. Wm. Landford both fought well. Lieut. Roek was mortally wounded and captured. Walter Overton Batlock a talented young gentleman from Lexington Ky., who is on Col. Howard's staff went thro the whole fight and displayed great gallantry. The loss of the Regt. is not precisely known, but I expect 40 is a proximate estimate. Two companies being detached, the regt. numbered only 250 when the battle commenced. To Col. Estes is due as much of eulogy as will be bestowed on any Col., but in the reports of General's modest merit is too often unjustly overlooked. I will close by saying that Col. Estes demonstrated that he knew no fear, that he is a skillful and able officer, and in confirmation of all this, his men almost idolize him. He has raised a reputation for the Regt. as enduring as time, and when he shall be laid in the cold grave the genius of divinity will weep over him for he is the peer of them all.

**MARRIED.**—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Thomason, Mr. Littleberry Overby, of Newman Ga., to Miss Ann O. Carson of Boiling Springs Ala.

**DECEASED.**—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Thomason, Mr. Littleberry Overby, of Newman Ga., to Miss Ann O. Carson of Boiling Springs Ala.

**DECEASED.**—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Thomason, Mr. Littleberry Overby, of Newman Ga., to Miss Ann O. Carson of Boiling Springs Ala.

## Latest News.

**From the Selma Reporter.**

**Richmond, Jan. 19.**

A report that a battle is imminent at Fredericksburg was received today, and a large force of the enemy were reported crossing the Rappahannock at two points, on the right and left flanks, but the latest advices bring no confirmation.

The obsequies of the late Gen. David R. Jones took place at St. Paul's church this morning. The remains were deposited in a vault at Hollywood cemetery. The procession was a solemn and imposing spectacle.

A proposition was introduced into the House of Delegates that no planter shall raise over five thousand pounds of tobacco to the hand, which excited considerable discussion. Some regard it as playing into the hands of the speculators.

**Richmond, Jan. 20.**

The Herald of the 17th inst., has called to dispatches, announcing the capture of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, one hundred miles from the mouth, by the land and naval forces under McClernand and Sherman, who it is reported captured the garrison of seven thousand men and an enormous quantity of arms, stores, &c. It is scarcely probable that any such affair came off at Arkansas Post; if it did it was a small one and has been manufactured by Yankee wire-workers for the purpose of dispiriting the blues on Wall Street. On the strength of this bogus news, gold fell in New York from 124 to 121.

**Richmond, Jan. 19.**

The latest advices state that Gladstone, in a speech, expressed a hope that the crisis will be passed by March.

It is rumored that Prussia has sent a dispatch to Austria, threatening to withdraw from the Confederation.

A plot for rising in Poland has been discovered.

At a recent Democratic jubilee in New Jersey, Gen. P. A. Andrews said that the rights of the South must be respected, or we shall turn our artillery upon the Emancipation Garroters of the Constitution. This sentiment was received with enthusiastic applause. Gold in New York 143 1/2 to 146 1/2.

Both houses of Congress have gone into secret session.

About 1 o'clock to-day it was immediately rumored on the streets at France and England had recognized the Southern Confederacy, and that the announcement would be made by a communication to that body; but the day has passed without anything occurring to give color to the story.

**From the Mobile Register.**

**Tallahassee, Jan. 17.**

**Gen. S. B. Buchanan.**

Gen. Wheeler, with a portion of his cavalry brigade, after burning the railroad bridge in the enemy's rear, pushed for the Cumberland river where he captured four large transports, destroyed three, with all their supplies, and boarded one to carry off four hundred prisoners. Being hotly pursued by a gunboat, he attacked, captured and destroyed her with her armament.

**(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.**

**Port-Sauroy, Jan. 20.**

The Baltimore American of Saturday has been received, which announces that fighting commenced at Arkansas Post on the evening of the 19th. The garrison of 1,000 surrendered unconditionally. The Rebels were cut off from relief on both sides of the river.

Forrest, with a force of 4,000 men, and 12 pieces of artillery, attacked the relief and storeships "cruising" up the Cumberland river, and succeeded in capturing five steamboats laden with valuable commissary stores, and the gunboat Liddell. Several of the boats contained wounded soldiers, who jumping off while the boat was burning, were shot in the water, and the balance all burned.

A heavy rain is descending and the river is now rising rapidly.

The Connersville road cannot be repaired for a long time.

There is no mail communication and the wires between Nashville and Murfreesboro have been cut by the Secessionists.

Ninety thousand dollars of Confederate funds were seized in Nashville from the bankers on Friday, and confiscated by Gen. Mitchell.

Gen. Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville with thirteen brigades from Lee's army, and will attack Rosecrans next week, with his entire force, numbering 45,000 men.

A great snow storm occurred in the west on Friday. Several buildings were crushed from the weight of the snow.

In Cincinnati there was a tremendous flood. In Kentucky, the railroad bridges at Frankfort were swept away on Thursday night.

**For the Selma Reporter.**

**From the Northwest.**

**REVOLUTION IN INDIANA!**

**PLOT TO SEIZE THE STATE ARSENAL DETECTED.**

**Advocacy of a Northwestern Confederacy.**

**ARMISTICE SPEECH AT WASHINGTON.**

**OUR CAUSE IN EUROPE—THE UNIONISTS RESPONDED.**

**MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE.**

**Richmond, Jan. 20.**

Dispatches to Northern Jourals, dated Cairo, 14th inst., repeat the story of the capture of Arkansas post, and say the Rebels were cut off from retreat on both sides of the river. No official information has been received here concerning the affair.

made by the Rebels to cut Rosecrans' army off from supplies, and then crush it. Rosecrans will not move upon Longstreet until certain expeditions offset the destruction of railroad bridges and capture of Forrest.

**Richmond, Jan. 21.**

An Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that Indiana is ripe for revolution within her borders. A plot of the Democratic leaders to seize the State Arsenal was discovered by the vigilance of Gov. Morton and a few others.

The establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy is boldly advocated by the Democratic leaders of Indiana.

Vallandigham in the House of Representatives, on the 14th advocated an armistice. The Herald's correspondent says that the speech of Vallandigham was listened to with close attention.

Napoleon did not allude to American affairs in his reply to the diplomatic corps during his new year's reception. When the emperor passed where Minister Dayton stood, he inquired, "What news?"—and on Dayton's referring to "bad news" just received, his Majesty replied that he regretted it, and hoped it would be better within this year.

**Tallahassee, Jan. 10.**

A Southerner who left Murfreesboro yesterday reports that the Abolitionists had burnt several houses deserted by Confederate families. Rosecrans had put a stop to it. Many of our wounded had died, among them Lieut. Col. Farrar of the 1st Louisiana Regiment. Our officers had all been paroled and ordered to Nashville. There was no probability that Rosecrans would move until supplies could be obtained. The weather is severely cool, and heavy gales are prevailing.

**Raleigh, Jan. 21.**

Gov. Vance's message was read to the Legislature to-day. He refers to the large force on our coast, and says that every preparation possible will be made to receive them. He alludes to the inefficient execution of the Conscription law in his State and to desertions from the army by the consent of the commanding Generals. He proposes to issue a proclamation giving deserters thirty days to return to duty, without punishment; if they do not, then they will be rigorously prosecuted.

**Richmond, Jan. 21.**

The New York Herald of the 15th, referring to the news by the China, says the effect produced upon the public mind in Europe by the battle of Fredericksburg was decidedly bad. The battle is regarded as the most disastrous event of the war—in fact it is believed it was a battle which will render the achievement of the independence of the South a question mere of time, and a very brief time. In London, Paris and Berlin, the friends of the South are jubilant, while the friends of the Union are oppressed with gloom and filled with despondency.

In the Senate of Confederate Congress nothing of importance was done to-day in open session.

The House debated the Exemption Bill most of the day. Many amendments were offered. Pending a motion to re-commit the Bill, the House went into secret session to receive a message from the President.

**Tallahassee, Jan. 21.**

To Gen. S. Cooper, Richmond.—After the capture of the transports and gunboats, our cavalry made a dash for a large fleet of transports just below Harper's shoals. They threw overboard their cargo of subsistence, and ordnance and Quartermasters' stores in immense quantities and escaped by a hasty retreat. Our troops in midst of snow and ice, crossed to the north side of the Cumberland by swimming their horses through an angry torrent much swollen by recent rains and routed the guard, and destroyed an immense collection of subsistence just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons.

**(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.**

**Vicksburg, Jan. 22.**

Sixty gunboats and transports have passed Greenville coming down. We are prepared for them.

**LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.**

The Mobile Tribune has received New Orleans papers, as late as the 7th inst.—They contain nothing concerning the recent feat of the Texans at Galveston.

The National Advocate—Jacob Barker's paper—has again been stopped—by Butler not Banks. Its crime was the publication of President Davis' proclamation outlawing the Beast.

There is not much of interest in the papers. They seem to be very chary of their comments on the progress of events though they contain pretty full accounts of the Fredericksburg, Murfreesboro and Vicksburg battles.

The Picayune has the following:

The Neozones in this city were never in a more unfortunate condition than at present. Demoralized by the indiscreet advice of their would be friends, thousands of them have left the homes in which they had previously been provided with the comforts if not the luxuries of life, and now they are thrown as a dead weight on the community. Unwilling to work or unable to obtain employment, they seek through notorious agencies for the rewards which are due

only to honest, though it may be enforced industry. At present no chicken roost is safe, and burglaries are almost nightly committed by them in houses which gratitude should lead them to regard as sacred.

**Mobile, Jan. 15.**

A dispatch to the Advertiser from McMinnville, Tenn., of the 2 d, says: "A detachment of 100 of Morgan's men under Col. Hutchinson, made a dash into Murfreesboro yesterday, in sight of the enemy's cavalry camp, and captured 200 prisoners and 20 wagons."

Reliable information from Kentucky states that on the 18th inst. Gen. Woodford, (the Kentucky Federal cavalryman) made a speech to his men in the presence of 3,000 citizens at Lebanon, telling them to go home for 20 days, and if, within that time, Lincoln did not modify his proclamation, he would call them to fight against the South, but would himself take the field in behalf of the South against the North.

**(Signed) C. A. ELLSWORTH,**  
Morgan's Operator.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

**THE REVOLUTION IN THE NORTHWEST.**

**93,000 IN REBELLION.**

**THE ABOLITIONISTS FRIGHTENED—THEY PREDICT AN EARLY PEACE.**

**France about to go it Alone!**

**Richmond, Jan. 22.**

The Herald says that the leaders of the Democracy are in open rebellion against the Administration, and Bright and Hendricks openly avow that they have ninety-three thousand men ready to take the field against the Abolitionists, to strike for their disenfranchisement from the East. The assassination of Governor Morton, who is the chief obstacle in their way, is designed, and is considered a probable event.

The Rebel correspondence captured near Charleston embraces the official dispatches to Mason and Slidell.

The prominent Republicans acknowledge that their party has lost power everywhere except in New England, and they predict peace as early as June.

**Richmond, Jan. 22.**

The whole correspondence of Senator Benjamin with Mason and Slidell, was captured from Samlars. It appears in the National Intelligencer. Benjamin notices the scant courtesy exhibited towards Mason by Russell, and utters it unfavorably with the conduct of M. Thourouel and the French Government.

**Richmond, Jan. 22.**

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says that a man of the highest official position has boldly asserted in conversation that France, single-handed, is determined to end the strife in America, if England continues to hold aloof.

In the manufacturing districts of France, three hundred thousand men are out of employment, and in a state of absolute destitution.

## OBITUARY.

Departed this life at the residence of John C. Elston, in this county, George Henry Smith son of Henry and Elizabeth Smith: Born Nov. 28 1820, and died Dec. 5th 1862. The deceased togeth with three younger brothers volunteered and joined Capt. Hanna's co. 10th Ala. Reg., and was engaged in the battles of Drainsville, Williamsburg Seven Pines and the series of battles before Richmond. His life was seriously jeopardized in many of the battles. At Richmond he was struck on his belt-plate by a minnie ball, cupping the plate so as to nearly retain the ball and inflicting a painful wound on his person. He was however destined to escape the dangers of the battlefields; and to fall by the hand of our army disease. He was attacked with chronic diarrhea, was furloughed home for 40 days and only lived a few days after his arrival at home. He received all the attentions kind relations could bestow. He was attended by gentle and loving sisters, and received the earnest blessings of an indulgent father. We deeply sympathize with the father and family in their bereavement. The father has lost a dutiful son, the sisters a loving brother, the Confederacy a brave and trusty soldier, and I a faithful friend. He died as a soldier and a Christian resigned to the will of his Maker. May the relatives and friends bow submissively to the will of God, and seek consolation from a celestial source.

**A FRIEND.**

**R. B. KYLE, & CO.**

**Commission Merchants, and**

**General Agents.**

**GADSDEN, ALABAMA.**

**WILL buy or sell, LANDS, NEGROES, STOCK, PRODUCE OR MERCHANDISE, on Commission.**

Parties having LANDS to sell in this section, by calling on us, can secure purchasers. Parties desiring to buy lands can be accommodated with almost any description of place, as we have a number of places for sale, from 120 acres to 1500 acres in a tract, and varying in price from \$500 to \$4,500.

Some valuable Iron Property, and Water Power, for sale.

Gad-den Ala., Jan. 22, 1863.

Atlanta Confederacy copy one month daily, and send bill to this office.

## The State of Alabama, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county.  
Special Term, January 16, 1863.

**THIS day came before me, S. H. Redd, J. C. C., and filed for record in writing, representing that on the 15th day of January, 1863, Thos. H. Hodges, deceased, his last will and testament, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1863, Thos. H. Hodges, deceased, his last will and testament, in which petitioner is nominated, as sole Executor of the estate, and petitioner now presents and files in court, a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said Thos. H. Hodges, deceased, and asks that the same be probated and admitted to record, as such last will and testament.**

The premises considered—it is ordered by the court, that the 10th day of February, 1863 be set for the hearing of said petition; and the probate of said alleged will; and it appearing to the court, that Mary B. Wood, wife of James Wood, who is the daughter of said deceased, is of full age, and resides in Hunt county in the State of Texas. It is therefore further ordered, that notice of the filing of said petition and paper in writing, and of the day set for the hearing of the same, be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said 10th day of February, 1863, as a notice to said Mary B. Wood, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said 10th day of February, 1863, and defend against said petition and the Probate of said alleged will, if she thinks proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office, on this 16th day of January, 1863.

**A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.**

## Chancery Sale.

**UNDER** and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for the 30th District, Northern Chancery Division, 1, as Special Register of said Court, will sell at Morrisville, Ala.

**On the first Monday in March next,**

The following described property, being the partnership property of the late firm of Morris, Hicks & Co. to-wit: Ad of that part of the upper mill race, as purchased by E. G. Morris of Eljah L. D., except Lots No. 1, and No. 2, and two other. Lot which were reserved by E. G. Morris in his deed to Hicks and Loyd, of a half interest in said mill tract. The balance of said upper mill tract, with the Machine Shop, Machinery, Tools and all other houses and improvements thereon, together with water and timber privileges as conveyed by Eljah L. D. to E. G. Morris. Also the south east fourth of Section No. 7, the north half of the north east fourth of Section No. 18, the south half of south east fourth of section No. 13, the north east fourth of south west fourth of section 13, and the south west fourth of south west fourth of section No. 2, all in Township 15, Ranges 6 and 7, in Calhoun county.

**ALSO TWO NEGROES to-wit: ROY, a good Smith, and FRANK.**

The Lands and improvements thereon, will be sold for two-fifths cash, and the balance on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date; and the Slaves entirely for cash—this Jan. 24th, 1863.

**G. B. DOUGLASS,**

**Special Register.**

## Committed.

**TO** the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 24th day of January, 1863, a negro woman named ROY, says that she belongs to a man named John Strode, living in a town to-wit: Gadsden. Said negro is about 35 years of age 5 feet 3 inches high, a bad scar on left arm. The owner of said negro is hereby notified, to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

**F. LOVE, Sheriff.**

**Jan. 20, 1863.**

## NOTICE.

**ON** the 14th day of January, 1863, William W. Little, late administrator of the estate of Willis Geer, late of Cherokee county Ala. deceased, filed in the probate court of said county, his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, together with a statement on oath, showing that Cynthia Yates, wife of John F. Yates, late widow of said deceased; Jane Savage, wife of R. R. Savage, and Joseph Geer, who are all over 21 years of age; and Thomas Geer and Elvira Geer, who are minors, and all residing in said county of Cherokee, are the only heirs at law, and distributees of said estate.

Whereupon it was ordered by the court that Tuesday the 17th day of February, 1863, be set as the day for auditing, stating and passing upon said account and vouchers and that notice thereof be given by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

**LEMUEL J. STANDIFER,**  
Judge of Probate of Cherokee county, Ala.

**Jan. 22 - 8.**





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